



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING NOV. 6, 1953

VOL. XI, NO. 45 -- PAGES 1299 - 1322

Who Are. . .

STATE TABLE, CHARTS
PAGES 1303-06

THE EISENHOWER STALWARTS?

CQ Analysis Pinpoints Voting Support That Gave
The President 74 Victories In 83 Tests

PAGES 1299 -- 1307

WOMAN'S PLACE -- IS IT POLITICS?

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Educates For Citizenship PAGES 1308-09

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



— your congress this week

Closing In Democrats sliced to within a sliver of House control, winning a New Jersey seat. The new balance: 218 Republicans, 215 Democrats, one independent. Next challenge to GOP stewardship: Nov. 10 in California. Democrats whooped as their forces landslided to victory in New York City, won the New Jersey governorship, and repulsed -- though by the slimmest margin in many years -- a Republican uprising in "solid" Virginia.

GOP Chairman Hall agreed his flocks "are in trouble," but President Eisenhower called the elections mere "skirmishes." Other Republicans saw delays in tax cuts and soft-peddling of the Communism issue as seeds of their party's reversal.

On The Stump

Since Democrats now outnumber Republicans in the Senate, Sen. Hunt (D Wyo.) proposed that his party be granted committee vice-chairmanships.

Former Rep. Marcantonio resigned as American Labor Party New York state Chairman, blaming factionalism for his party's poor showing in the City race.

Politicians still wondered if the President literally favors the election of all Republicans. A CQ analysis showed that some Democrats in Congress have been more stalwart in their support of the Administration than have some Republicans.

On The Farm

Despite protests, Secretary of Agriculture Benson ordered immediate implementation of his departmental reorganization. Hearings had been scheduled on the new soil conservation set-up, but were postponed.

Farmers and cattlemen continued to tug in diverse directions on the issues of price supports and Benson. Mid-October farm prices, the Agriculture Department reported, averaged 91 per cent of parity, the lowest level since May, 1941.

Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.) suggested that monopolies may be holding farm costs high while agricultural prices dip. Sen. Gillette (D Iowa) demanded another probe of middlemen's profits on farm produce.

Charging market manipulation, Sen. Jenner (R Ind.) urged restrictions on imports of Canadian grain.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Benson told Southern governors the states should shoulder more responsibility for farm programs.

Purse Strings

Secretary of Defense Wilson estimated fiscal 1954 defense spending at \$42 billion.

Pentagon officials and outsiders divided on the merits of civilian vs. military controllership.

Budget Director Dodge ordered fees for government services raised closer to a pay-as-you-go level.

Global

Reports that the U.S. plans to stockpile atomic bombs in Spain were denied.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee issued a report on world communism.

Congressmen from mining states asked the Tariff Commission to recommend higher duties on lead and zinc. Anti-dumping taxes also were advocated.

Secretary of State Dulles said he didn't think the Logan Act would apply to a letter by Rep. O'Konski (R Wis.) urging Syngman Rhee to free North Korean prisoners of war.

Pressure Points

A tariff lobby demanded the removal of Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, as "biased in favor of foreign imports."

Home-builders reported that the government is modifying its "hard money" policies.

John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers charged the Administration uses study commissions to "stall and avoid decisions."

Copyright 1953

By Congressional Quarterly News Features

CQ WEEKLY REPORT—A publication issued every Friday by Congressional Quarterly News Features, 1156 19th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. (Phone STerling 3-8060) for newspapers, libraries, schools and individual subscribers. Library subscription rates beginning at \$50 annually. Subscription rate includes a quarterly cumulative Index, springback binders for convenience in filing and an annual clothbound ALMANAC.

All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication are reserved for editorial clients. Second rights also are reserved. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D.C.

Story of the Week...

EISENHOWER'S STALWARTS

President Prevailed on 74 of 83 First-Session Roll-Call Tests

Of His Program: Needed Democratic Aid 58 Times

During President Eisenhower's first-session "honeymoon," Congress burned the toast nine times. Seventy-four times, on roll-call votes testing Congressional support for his program and leadership, the tally popped up golden-brown, with victory for the Chief Executive's proposals.

Fifty-eight times, Democrats saved the President from munching charred crumbs -- their votes providing the margin of victory when Republican defections or absences imperiled the happy glow.

On the basis of the President's declarations, Congressional Quarterly labeled 83 of the 160 first-session roll calls as clear-cut decisions on "Eisenhower issues" -- votes on which a "yea" or "nay" equaled support or opposition to the White House viewpoint. Mr. Eisenhower won 74 of the tests, lost nine.

In 58 of the President's victories, Republican votes alone fell short of providing the total needed, and Democrats filled the breach. In many of these cases, only a minority of Democratic votes was needed, and was delivered.

Four times in the nine Presidential defeats, a higher proportion of Democrats than Republicans supported the President's position, but the combined Democratic and GOP "pro-Eisenhower" votes failed to match the opposition's total.

NON-RECORD TESTS

Seventy-seven of the 160 first-session roll-call votes were not on "Eisenhower issues." Conversely, the President's leadership often was tested beyond the glare spotlighting roll calls. Support and opposition cannot be pinned down to individuals or parties when decisions are made through voice, teller, or standing votes. In addition, negotiations off the floor and action in committee sometimes are as important as the record votes.

Earlier this year, when CQ analyzed Democratic support for the President through June 25 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 851-59), Democratic leaders were emphasizing their "constructive" Congressional role in "saving" Mr. Eisenhower from opposition in his own party. The

current belief that the President's popularity continues strong has been tempered by indications of popular resistance on some issues.

For example, after losing a special election in Wisconsin's Ninth Congressional District, Arthur Padruitt (R) said: "The results show very clearly that the farmer and laboring man do not like the present Administration's policies and took this opportunity to show their displeasure." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1244.)

Recent statements by Members of Congress seem to show that emphasis on Democratic cooperation has declined.

HOW DEMOCRATS HELPED

A July 23 Senate roll call on the Defense Department appropriation for fiscal 1954 (HR 5969) illustrates the need Mr. Eisenhower often had for Democratic support even when the GOP generally voted "with" him and the majority of Democrats "against."

The Senate rejected an amendment offered by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) to increase by \$400 million funds for the purchase of aircraft. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 985, 1001.) The President had assured Congress and the nation that cuts in defense funds, particularly for the Air Force, would not endanger national security. A vote for the Maybank amendment signified lack of confidence in these assurances.

The Senate membership on that date was 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and one independent, so that solid GOP support for the President (as evidenced by "nay" votes) would have defeated the amendment no matter how the Democrats and Wayne Morse (I Ore.) might have voted. (If all the Democrats and Morse had voted "yea," the resulting tie would have defeated the amendment.)

Ninety-three Senators voted. Forty-six Republicans voted, all of them recording "nays," but 47 "nays" (a majority) were needed to reject the amendment. Thirty-seven Democrats and Morse voted "yea." Nine Democrats voted "nay," providing the needed one vote plus a cushion.

The vote March 9 to confirm Albert M. Cole as Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency was a roll call on which both parties supported the President by voting "yea." Eighty-two Senators voted, so that 41 "yeas" (plus Nixon's tie-breaker) would have confirmed Cole.

Only 40 of the 48 Republicans, however answered "yea," while two voted "nay," so that one Democratic "yea" was needed. The Democrats voted 24-15 for confirmation. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 338-39.)

Charles E. Wilson's confirmation Jan. 26 was one of the 16 Eisenhower victories in which Democratic support was superfluous. With 83 Senators voting, only 42 "yeas" were needed. The Republicans voted 47-0 for confirmation. Even if the Democrats had voted 0-35 against Wilson, instead of the 30-5 in favor they recorded, Wilson would have been confirmed. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 147-48.)

(For the list of the 83 "Eisenhower issues," see p. 1307.)

Degree of Support

To determine where President Eisenhower's support in Congress lay, CQ traced each Senator's and Representative's record of "for" and "against" votes on the 83 tests. In both houses, 11,658 "pro-Eisenhower" and 5,558 "anti-Eisenhower" votes were cast during the session. The average Member supported the President 67.7 per cent of the times he voted on test issues.

Mr. Average Congressman's effective support score was lower, because "he" failed to vote 2,088 times. If these absences are counted as "times at bat," the Congressional average falls to 60.4 per cent.

Republican support averages topped those registered by Democrats. Republicans voted "with" the President 7,083 times and "against" 1,777 times, for a Relative-Support average of 79.9 per cent. Republicans failed to vote 915 times on the test roll calls, so that the GOP Effective-Support average was 72.5 per cent.

Democrats supported the President 4,542 of the 8,283 times they voted, averaging 54.8 per cent in relative support. Their 1,163 failures to vote lowered the Democrats' Effective-Support average to 48.1 per cent.

Regional analysis shows that New England Senate-House delegations gave Mr. Eisenhower the strongest Relative Support, 79.6 per cent, and Effective Support, 69.4 per cent. The South was lowest, with 54.0 per cent in Relative Support and 48.8 per cent in Effective Support.

The scores by regions:

	Relative Support	Effective Support
New England	79.6%	69.4%
Middle Atlantic	75.8	66.2
West	72.8	66.1
Central	69.6	61.9
Border	63.2	56.7
South	54.0	48.8

Among the 48 state delegations, Connecticut stood highest in Relative Support, 89 per cent, and Effective Support, 83 per cent. The following states rounded out the top six in: Relative Support -- Utah 86 per cent;

Political Posers

Possible political effects of a Congressman's support or non-support record are devious.

Oct. 29, Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the President favors the election of all Republicans running for office anywhere. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1287.)

Observers wondered: Will the President support Republicans who oppose his program against cooperative Democrats? And, if all Republicans are assured Presidential backing, will they have any incentive to submerge their differences to support an Eisenhower program?

Poser for candidates: Will identification with the President be a boost or a hurdle? When Mr. Eisenhower declared a hands-off policy on campaigning Oct. 21, Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) said the President's absence would help GOP candidates in the Midwest. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1268.)

Republican Arthur Padrutt lost a special election in Wisconsin's Ninth Congressional District Oct. 13 although he campaigned as a firm supporter of the Administration. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1243.)

George F. Hetfield, defeated GOP candidate in the Nov. 3 special election in New Jersey's Sixth Congressional District, campaigned as an "independent thinker," but some of his supporters worked through an organization called "Congressmen for Eisenhower in Union County." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1269; also, p. 1311.)

One of the Republican candidates in California's 24th Congressional District has been campaigning on a pro-Eisenhower platform, while the other has been bucking the GOP organization. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1288.) The election is Nov. 10.

Democrats still recognize Mr. Eisenhower's popularity. Oct. 31, Sens. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), and Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) predicted, with reservations, that their party will continue to cooperate.

Maine, 83; Nebraska, New Jersey, and Vermont, each 82; Effective Support -- Utah, 79 per cent; Maine, 76; California, Maryland, and New Jersey, 75 each.

Low-scoring state delegations were: Relative Support -- Mississippi, 45 per cent; New Mexico, 46; West Virginia, 48; Arkansas, 49; Georgia, 50; Louisiana and South Carolina, each 51; Effective Support -- New Mexico, 35 per cent; Mississippi and West Virginia, 41; Georgia, 44; Louisiana, Rhode Island, and South Carolina, 45 each. (For complete state list, see p. 1303.)

Senate

Forty-nine of the "Eisenhower issue" roll calls took place in the Senate. The President's position prevailed 43 times, while he lost six times. Thirty-eight of the 43 victories were made possible by Democratic support. On two of the six defeats, a higher percentage of Democrats than Republicans supported Mr. Eisenhower.

Senators voted "with" the President 2,648 times and "against" 1,346, for a Relative-Support score of 66.3

per cent. They failed to vote on Administration tests 667 times, scoring 57.1 per cent in Effective Support. Republican Senators scored 78.3 per cent in Relative Support, 67.7 per cent in Effective Support. The Democrats' scores were 54.5 and 46.4 per cent.

Regional standings in the Senate:

	Relative Support	Effective Support
New England	78.5%	67.2%
Middle Atlantic	75.9	64.3
Central	69.6	57.8
Border	65.7	55.6
West	62.7	54.6
South	56.7	49.8

The high-scoring Senate state delegations were: Relative Support -- Connecticut, 93 per cent; Maine, 90; California, 89; New Jersey, 87; Pennsylvania, Utah, and Maryland, each 86; Effective Support -- Maine, 90 per cent; Connecticut, 87; New Jersey, 84; Maryland, 83; Utah, 80.

The low-scoring states: Relative Support -- New Mexico and Tennessee, 43 per cent; South Carolina, 45; Arkansas and West Virginia, 46; Nevada, 48; Effective Support -- New Mexico, 30 per cent; Oklahoma, Tennessee, and West Virginia, 37; Nevada, 38; Arkansas, 39.

Ten of the 49 test votes in the Senate concerned the issue of "tidelands" -- state jurisdiction over submerged offshore lands to their "historic" boundaries. This issue was largely regional, much of the South siding with the President. The scores of Southern delegations, in which Democrats predominate, probably would have been considerably lower without this non-partisan regional issue.

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

James H. Duff (R Pa.) was the only Senator to score 100 per cent in Relative Support. He failed to vote on 15 of the 49 "Eisenhower issues," however, so that his effective-support score was 69 per cent, well down the list. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) led the Democrats in Relative Support, voting "with" Eisenhower 39 times, "against" seventimes for a score of 85 per cent. He failed to vote three times, registering 80 per cent in Effective Support to finish in the runner-up position in his party.

Wayne Morse (I Ore.) had the lowest Senate score, 28 per cent, in Relative Support. William Langer (N.D.) trailed the Republicans, with 40 per cent, while Albert Gore (Tenn.) and Edwin C. Johnson (Colo.) were in last place among the Democrats, each scoring 35 per cent.

Frederick G. Payne's (R Maine) 98 per cent was the Senate's highest Effective-Support score, while Morse and Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) tied for "low," each with 22 per cent. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) led the Democrats, scoring 84 per cent, and the late Charles W. Tobey (N.H.) trailed the Republicans, with 29 per cent.

"Highs," Relative Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Duff (Pa.)	100	Robertson (Va.)	85
Bush (Conn.)	98	Holland (Fla.)	84
Payne (Maine)	98	Clements (Ky.)	76
Flanders (Vt.)	96	Johnson (Tex.)	71
Ives (N.Y.)	94	Hoey (N.C.)	69
Saltonstall (Mass.)	94.		

"Lows," Relative Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Langer (N.D.)	40	Gore (Tenn.)	35
Tobey (N.H.)	48	Johnson (Colo.)	35
Malone (Nev.)	57	McCarran (Nev.)	37
Williams (Del.)	59	Kilgore (W Va.)	40
Welker (Idaho)	59	Johnston (S.C.)	41

"Highs," Effective Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Payne (Maine)	98	Holland (Fla.)	84
Beall (Md.)	92	Robertson (Va.)	80
Saltonstall (Mass.)	92	Clements (Ky.)	69
Purtell (Conn.)	88	Hoey (N.C.)	69
Bennett (Utah)	88	Johnson (Tex.)	69

"Lows," Effective Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Tobey (N.H.)	29	Chavez (N.M.)	22
Langer (N.D.)	35	McCarran (Nev.)	27
Taft (Ohio)	37	Gillette (Iowa)	29
Capehart (Ind.)	43	Kerr (Okla.)	29
Butler (Neb.)	47	Kilgore (W. Va.)	29
Jenner (Ind.)	47	Fulbright (Ark.)	31

How Senators were dispersed in Relative Support:

%	GOP	Democrats
100	1	0
90-99	10	0
80-89	16	2
70-79	8	2
60-69	8	10
50-59	3	16
40-49	2	14
30-39	0	3
20-29	0*	0*

*Morse (I Ore.) -- 28 per cent

Effective Support Dispersal:

%	GOP	Democrats
100	0	0
90-99	3	0
80-89	12	2
70-79	6	0
60-69	11	3
50-59	9	10
40-49	4	19
30-39	2	8
20-29	1*	5*

*Morse (I Ore.) -- 22 per cent.

House

Thirty-four of the "Eisenhower issue" roll calls took place in the House. The President's viewpoint prevailed 31 times, bowed three times. Twenty of the 31 victories required votes which Democrats chipped in. On two of the three defeats, the Democrats supported Mr. Eisenhower more strongly than the Republicans.

Representatives voted "with" the President 9,010 times and "against" 4,212, scoring 68.1 per cent in Relative Support. They failed to vote 1,421 times, lowering their composite Effective-Support score to 61.5 per cent. Republican Representatives scored 80.4 per cent in Relative Support, 74.0 per cent in Effective Support. The Democrats' scores were 54.9 and 48.6 per cent.

Regional standings in the House:

	Relative Support	Effective Support
New England	80.3%	70.7%
West	78.2	72.6
Middle Atlantic	75.8	66.4
Central	69.6	63.0
Border	62.2	57.1
South	53.2	48.5

The high-scoring House state delegations: Relative Support -- Delaware, 94 per cent; Nevada, 91; New Hampshire, 90; Connecticut and Washington, each 87; Utah, 85; Effective Support -- Delaware, 94 per cent; Nevada, 91; Washington, 84; Connecticut, 81; New Hampshire, 79.

The low-scoring states: Relative Support -- Mississippi, 41 per cent; Georgia, 48; West Virginia, 49; Arkansas, Louisiana, and New Mexico, each 50; Effective-Support -- Rhode Island, 32 per cent; Mississippi, 38; Louisiana and New Mexico, each 43; West Virginia, 44.

INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

Richard B. Wigglesworth (R Mass.) scored 100 per cent in Relative Support, but 14 failures to vote dropped him well down in the Effective-Support rankings, with 59 per cent. Cecil R. King (Calif.) led the Democrats in Relative Support, voting "with" Eisenhower 28 times and "against" six times, for a score of 82 per cent. Since he missed no test votes, his Effective-Support score also was 82 per cent, high enough to lead his party in that category, too.

The late Rep. Merlin Hull (R Wis.) had the lowest Relative-Support score, 17 per cent, while Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) trailed the Democrats, with 22 per cent.

Four Representatives tied for first place in Effective Support among the Republicans, each scoring 97 per cent: James C. Auchincloss (N.J.), Hal Holmes (Wash.), William S. Mailliard (Calif.), and Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (Pa.).

Hull and Buckley were low men in Effective Support, too, scoring 10 and six per cent, respectively. (CQ has found that failure to vote usually is due to absences caused by illness or official business.)

"Highs," Relative Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Wigglesworth (Mass.)	100	King (Calif.)	82
Auchincloss (N.J.)	97	Campbell (Fla.)	81
Curtis (Mass.)	97	Gary (Va.)	76
Holmes (Wash.)	97	Walter (Pa.)	76
Hyde (Md.)	97	Philbin (Mass.)	75
Jackson (Calif.)	97	Rivers (S.C.)	75
Mailliard (Calif.)	97	Rogers (Colo.)	75
Oakman (Mich.)	97	Rayburn (Tex.)	74
Osmer (N.J.)	97	Doyle (Calif.)	73
Scott (Pa.)	97		
Wainwright (N.Y.)	97		

"Lows," Relative Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Hull (Wis.)	17	Buckley (N.Y.)	22
Gross (Iowa)	26	Rogers (Tex.)	27
Mason (Ill.)	29	Williams (Miss.)	31
O'Konski (Wis.)	32	Dorn (S.C.)	32
Hoffman (Mich.)	35	Dowdy (Tex.)	32
Smith (Kan.)	48	Patten (Ariz.)	32

"Highs," Effective Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Auchincloss (N.J.)	97	King (Calif.)	82
Holmes (Wash.)	97	Gary (Va.)	76
Mailliard (Calif.)	97	Campbell (Fla.)	74
Scott (Pa.)	97	Doyle (Calif.)	71
Allen (Calif.)	94	Hays (Ark.)	71
Allen (Ill.)	94	Rogers (Colo.)	71
Arends (Ill.)	94		
Curtis (Mass.)	94		
Ford (Mich.)	94		
Gubser (Calif.)	94		
Halleck (Ind.)	94		
Holt (Calif.)	94		
Rogers (Mass.)	94		
Warburton (Del.)	94		

"Lows," Effective Support:

GOP		Democrats	
Hull (Wis.)	10	Buckley (N.Y.)	6
Mason (Ill.)	24	Fogarty (R.I.)	12
Gross (Iowa)	26	Powell (N.Y.)	21
Hoffman (Mich.)	26	Dingell (Mich.)	26
O'Konski (Wis.)	26	Patten (Ariz.)	26
Dolliver (Iowa)	32	Rogers (Tex.)	26
Shafer (Mich.)	32	Sutton (Tenn.)	26

How the Representatives were dispersed in Relative Support:

%	GOP	Democrats
100	1	0
90-99	72	0
80-89	48	2
70-79	63	18
60-69	22*	56*
50-59	8	76
40-49	1	41
30-39	2	18
20-29	2	2
10-19	1	0

*Reams (I Ohio) -- 67 per cent

In Effective Support:

%	GOP	Democrats
100	0	0
90-99	34	0
80-89	43	1
70-79	73	5
60-69	28*	27*
50-59	27	73
40-49	4	68
30-39	6	28
20-29	4	9
10-19	1	1
0-9	0	1

*Reams (I Ohio) -- 65 per cent

Other Analyses

FERGUSON'S FINDINGS

Sept. 2, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) charged that Democrats were disseminating "false and misleading information in saying their votes 'saved' President Eisenhower's program" during the first session. He accused the Democrats of trying "to ride the President's coat-tails" to victory in the 1954 Congressional elections.

He offered his own analysis of first-session roll calls, listing 47 Senate votes on what he called Eisenhower issues. Instead of wrecking roll calls in which Democratic votes provided the margin of the President's victory, he tabulated those on which a majority of either party voted "against" the President.

Ferguson reported that more than 50 per cent of Democratic Senators had voted "against" the President 22 times, while more than half the Republicans had voted "against" Mr. Eisenhower four times. In 30 of the 47 votes, he said, Republicans supporting the President outnumbered the combined two-party opposition, making Democratic "pro-Eisenhower" votes superfluous.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), using CQ figures (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1047), said that Ferguson had distorted his analysis in playing down consideration of Democrats who chipped in votes when Republican votes fell short of requirements.

Ferguson and CQ did not choose the same issues for analysis. He omitted 11 analyzed by CQ, and used nine which CQ did not consider clear tests of Administration support. In addition, he apparently disagreed with CQ in several instances concerning which side of the fence the President preferred.

If Ferguson's method of analysis is applied to CQ's 49 "Eisenhower issues" in the Senate, the result is: More than 50 per cent of the Democrats voted "against" Eisenhower 20 times; more than 50 per cent of the Republicans voted "against" Eisenhower four times; more than 50 per cent of both parties voted "against" Eisenhower twice; more than 50 per cent of both parties voted "for" Eisenhower 23 times.

KIRWAN'S ANALYSIS

Chairman Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio) of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee prepared an analysis of House roll calls.

He found that 44 of the House roll calls were on Eisenhower issues. (CQ counted only 34.) Using a system of analysis similar to Ferguson's, Kirwan reported that a majority of Democrats sided with the President 31 times, opposed him 13 times. If the "majority support" standard is applied to CQ's list of issues, the result is: The majority of Democrats voted "against" Eisenhower 20 times; the majority of Republicans voted "against" Eisenhower three times.

Ferguson's and Kirwan's analyses show that average Republicans supported the President more steadily than average Democrats. They do not take into account, however, the fact that strong GOP support -- when it falls short of complete unity -- does not swing issues unless a key handful of Democrats also goes along.

State Scores -- Percentages

Col. 1 -- Effective Support, Senate-House combined
Col. 2 -- Relative Support, Senate-House combined
Col. 3 -- Effective Support, Senate
Col. 4 -- Relative Support, Senate
Col. 5 -- Effective Support, House
Col. 6 -- Relative Support, House

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Ala. .	49%	52%	45%	50%	50%	53%
Ariz.	53	61	51	59	56	64
Ark.	46	49	39	46	49	50
Calif.	75	81	83	89	74	80
Colo.	65	69	58	62	71	74
Conn.	83	89	87	93	81	87
Del.	65	68	55	58	94	94
Fla.	60	64	65	70	58	62
Ga.	44	50	41	56	45	48
Idaho	60	63	57	60	65	66
Ill.	60	69	63	69	60	69
Ind.	70	78	45	67	77	80
Iowa	60	70	52	63	63	72
Kan.	65	71	63	75	66	70
Ky.	57	64	66	72	53	61
La.	45	51	52	55	43	50
Maine	76	83	90	90	62	76
Md.	75	79	83	86	72	77
Mass.	71	79	64	76	72	80
Mich.	62	70	81	85	59	68
Minn.	60	68	64	72	58	66
Miss.	41	45	48	55	38	41
Mo.	54	59	49	56	55	60
Mont.	53	58	45	51	65	67
Neb.	70	82	59	85	77	80
Nev.	52	61	38	48	91	91
N. H.	61	79	46	68	79	90
N. J.	75	82	84	87	74	81
N. M.	35	46	30	43	43	50
N. Y.	63	75	50	73	64	75
N. C.	49	53	64	64	46	52
N. D.	51	56	46	52	57	61
Ohio	64	72	46	70	66	72
Okla.	51	58	37	52	58	60
Ore.	59	69	44	54	70	78
Pa.	66	74	68	86	66	73
R. I.	45	56	53	58	32	52
S. C.	45	51	42	45	47	55
S. D.	69	73	68	73	71	73
Tenn.	49	54	37	43	52	58
Tex.	46	53	57	67	45	51
Utah	79	86	80	86	78	85
Vt.	64	82	61	82	74	81
Va.	63	68	63	77	63	66
Wash.	74	78	50	55	84	87
W. Va.	41	48	37	46	44	49
Wis.	61	66	57	70	62	65
Wyo.	64	70	66	72	59	65

Support For Eisenhower - House

1. Number of times Representative voted "pro-Eisenhower" on the 34 roll-call votes testing support for the President's program and leadership.

2. Number of times Representative voted "anti-Eisenhower" on the 34 roll calls.

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA																	
3 Andrews (D)	14	20	41	0	41	9 Landrum (D)	12	17	41	5	35	MAINE					
9 Battle (D)	17	16	52	1	50	7 Lanham (D)	14	19	42	1	41	1 Hale (R)	24	2	92	8	71
1 Boykin (D)	16	10	62	8	47	1 Preston (D)	18	14	56	2	53	3 McIntire (R)	18	8	69	8	53
7 Elliott (D)	22	12	65	0	65	6 Vinson (D)	18	9	67	7	53	2 Nelson (R)	21	10	68	3	62
2 Grant (D)	16	16	50	2	47	8 Wheeler (D)	10	20	33	4	29	MARYLAND					
8 Jones (D)	16	16	50	2	47	IDAHO						2 Devereux (R)	31	3	91	0	91
5 Rains (D)	20	13	61	1	59	2 Budge (R)	23	10	70	1	68	4 Fallon (D)	22	10	69	2	65
4 Roberts (D)	16	14	53	4	47	1 Pfost (D)	21	13	62	0	62	7 Friedel (D)	19	13	59	2	56
6 Seiden (D)	15	19	44	0	44	ILLINOIS						3 Garmatz (D)	20	12	63	2	59
ARIZONA						16 Allen (R)	32	2	94	0	94	6 Hyde (R)	30	1	97	3	88
2 Patten (D)	9	19	32	6	26	17 Arends (R)	32	2	94	0	94	1 Miller (R)	26	7	79	1	76
1 Rhodes (R)	29	2	94	3	85	25 Bishop (R)	20	14	59	0	59	5 Small (R)	23	6	79	5	68
ARKANSAS						19 Chipfield (R)	23	6	79	5	68	MASSACHUSETTS					
1 Gathings (D)	20	13	61	1	59	21 Mack (D)	15	8	65	11	44	6 Bates (R)	30	2	94	2	88
4 Harris (D)	13	20	39	1	38	15 Mason (R)	8	20	29	6	24	2 Boland (D)	23	10	70	1	68
5 Hays (D)	24	10	71	0	71	24 Price (D)	22	11	67	1	65	10 Curtis (R)	32	1	97	1	94
2 Mills (D)	12	20	38	2	35	14 Reed (R)	12	4	75	18	35	4 Donohue (D)	18	10	64	6	53
6 Norrell (D)	13	20	39	1	38	20 Simpson (R)	22	12	65	0	65	8 Goodwin (R)	31	3	91	0	91
3 Trimble (D)	18	16	53	0	53	22 Springer (R)	30	3	91	1	88	1 Heseltin (R)	28	6	82	0	82
CALIFORNIA						18 Velde (R)	22	9	71	3	65	7 Lane (D)	19	12	61	3	56
7 Allen (R)	32	2	94	0	94	25 Vorse (R)	25	6	81	3	74	14 Martin (R)	21	11	66	2	62
13 Bramblett (R)	31	3	91	0	91	Chicago-Cook County						12 McCormack (D)	21	11	66	2	62
6 Condon (D)	15	11	58	8	44	3 Busbey (R)	20	11	65	3	59	9 Nicholson (R)	25	9	74	0	74
2 Engle (D)	21	11	66	2	62	13 Church (R)	24	10	71	0	71	11 O'Neill (D)	22	10	69	2	65
10 Gubser (R)	32	2	94	0	94	14 Dawson (D)	14	13	52	7	41	3 Philbin (D)	18	6	75	10	53
12 Hagen (D)	25	10	70	1	68	8 Gurdin (D)	14	12	54	6	41	5 Rogers (R)	32	2	94	0	94
12 Hunter (R)	22	6	79	6	65	10 Hoffman (R)	23	6	79	5	68	13 Wigglesworth (R)	20	0	100	14	59
11 Johnson (R)	31	2	94	1	91	12 Jonas (R)	24	8	75	2	71	MICHIGAN					
4 Mailliard (R)	33	1	97	0	97	5 Kluczyński (D)	17	11	61	6	50	12 Bennett (R)	21	13	62	0	62
8 Miller (D)	16	10	62	8	47	6 McVey (R)	12	3	80	19	35	8 Bentley (R)	25	8	76	1	74
3 Moss (D)	21	13	62	0	62	6 O'Brien (D)	20	13	61	1	59	10 Cederberg (R)	26	7	79	1	76
29 Phillips (R)	12	8	70	7	56	2 O'Hara (D)	20	14	59	0	59	6 Clardy (R)	19	14	58	1	56
1 Scudder (R)	29	3	91	2	85	11 Sheehan (R)	19	8	70	7	56	14 Dondora (R)	19	8	70	7	56
5 Shelley (D)	16	9	64	9	47	9 Yates (D)	18	10	64	6	53	5 Ford (R)	32	2	94	0	94
27 Sheppard (D)	14	16	47	4	41	7 Bowler (D)*	6	4	60	3	46	4 Hoffman (R)	9	17	35	8	26
28 Utt (R)	25	8	76	1	74	INDIANA						11 Knox (R)	25	7	78	2	74
30 Wilson (R)	29	2	94	3	85	4 Adair (R)	23	10	70	1	68	2 Meader (R)	25	6	81	3	74
9 Younger (R)	30	4	88	0	88	5 Beamer (R)	26	7	79	1	76	3 Shafer (R)	11	11	50	12	32
Los Angeles County						7 Bray (R)	23	8	74	3	68	9 Thompson (R)	22	12	65	0	65
23 Doyle (D)	24	9	73	1	71	11 Brownson (R)	30	4	88	0	88	7 Wolcott (R)	21	7	75	6	62
21 Hiestand (R)	27	7	79	0	79	3 Crumacker (R)	27	7	79	0	79	Detroit-Wayne County					
25 Hillings (R)	31	2	94	1	91	2 Halleck (R)	32	2	94	0	94	15 Dingell (D)	9	7	66	18	26
20 Hinshaw (R)	27	3	90	4	79	6 Harden (R)	30	4	88	0	88	16 Lesinski (D)	21	12	54	1	62
19 Hollifield (D)	18	11	62	5	53	10 Harvey (R)	26	7	79	1	76	1 Machrowicz (D)	13	12	52	9	38
22 Holt (R)	32	2	94	0	94	18 Madden (D)	18	13	58	3	53	17 Oakman (R)	31	1	97	2	91
18 Hosmer (R)	30	3	91	1	88	8 Merrill (R)	31	2	94	1	91	13 O'Brien (D)	13	18	42	3	38
16 Jackson (R)	28	1	97	5	82	9 Wilson (R)	22	10	69	2	65	14 Rabaut (D)	17	9	65	8	50
17 King (D)	28	6	82	0	82	IOWA						MINNESOTA					
15 McDonough (R)	29	5	85	0	85	5 Cunningham (R)	28	4	88	2	82	7 Andersen (R)	19	15	56	0	56
24 Paulson (R)*	5	1	83	6	42	6 Dolliver (R)	11	1	92	22	32	1 Andresen (R)	23	10	70	1	68
26 Yorty (D)	23	9	72	2	68	3 Gross (R)	9	25	26	0	26	8 Blatnik (D)	17	11	61	6	50
COLORADO						8 Hoeven (R)	24	10	71	0	71	9 Hagen (R)	23	10	70	1	68
4 Aspinall (D)	19	13	59	2	56	7 Jensen (R)	24	9	73	1	71	5 Judd (R)	27	3	90	4	79
3 Chenoweth (R)	26	8	76	0	76	4 LeCompte (R)	31	3	91	0	91	6 Marshall (D)	22	12	65	0	65
2 Hill (R)	27	5	84	2	79	1 Martin (R)	18	6	75	10	53	4 McCarthy (D)	18	10	64	6	53
1 Rogers (D)	24	8	75	2	71	2 Talle (R)	26	8	76	0	76	2 O'Hara (R)	12	6	67	16	35
CONNECTICUT						KANSAS						3 Wier (D)	17	14	55	3	50
3 Cretella (R)	30	2	94	2	88	3 George (R)	28	6	82	0	82	MISSISSIPPI					
1 Dodd (D)	18	14	56	2	53	5 Hope (R)	26	2	93	6	76	1 Abernethy (D)	12	22	35	0	35
4 Morano (R)	28	2	93	4	82	1 Miller (D)	16	15	52	3	47	6 Colmer (D)	15	17	47	2	44
5 Patterson (R)	30	2	94	2	88	4 Rees (R)	26	8	76	0	76	3 Smith (D)	17	13	57	4	50
AL Sadlak (R)	30	2	94	2	88	2 Scrivner (R)	23	11	68	0	68	2 Whitten (D)	12	18	40	4	35
2 Seely-Brown (R)	30	3	91	1	88	6 Smith (R)	16	17	48	1	47	4 Williams (D)	10	22	31	2	29
DELAWARE						KENTUCKY						5 Winstead (D)	11	20	35	3	32
AL Warburton (R)	32	2	94	0	94	4 Chelf (D)	15	17	47	2	44	MISSOURI					
FLORIDA						8 Golden (R)	20	7	74	7	59	5 Bolling (D)	18	12	60	4	53
2 Bennett (D)	21	13	62	0	62	1 Gregory (D)	15	15	50	4	44	9 Cannon (D)	15	14	52	5	44
1 Campbell (D)	25	6	81	3	74	7 Perkins (D)	18	14	56	2	53	8 Carnahan (D)	18	10	64	6	53
7 Hailey (D)	19	12	61	3	56	3 Robison (R)	29	5	85	0	85	6 Cole (R)	21	13	62	0	62
5 Herlong (D)	17	14	55	3	50	5 Spence (D)	16	14	53	4	47	2 Curtis (R)	27	7	79	0	79
4 Lantaff (D)	21	11	66	2	62	6 Watts (D)	15	9	63	10	44	4 Hillelson (R)	24	7	77	3	71
8 Matthews (D)	19	15	56	0	56	7 Withers (D)*	4	3	57	2	44	10 Jones (D)	13	19	41	2	38
6 Rogers (D)	20	14	59	0	59	LOUISIANA						1 Karsten (D)	20	13	61	1	59
3 Sikes (R)	15	13	54	8	44	2 Boggs (D)	21	12	64	1	62	11 Shouder (D)	11	18	38	5	32
GEORGIA						4 Brooks (D)	15	16	48	3	44	7 Short (R)	19	13	59	2	56
10 Brown (D)	20	14	59	0	59	1 Hebert (D)	12	5	71	17	35	3 Sullivan (D)	20	12	63	2	59
4 Camp (D)	16	17	48	1	47	6 Long (D)	17	17	50	0	50	MONTANA					
2 Plicher (D)*	15	15	50	2	47	6 Morrison (D)	16	9	64	9	47	2 D'Ewart (R)	24	8	75	2	71
5 Davis (D)	13	20	39	1	38	5 Passman (D)	14	16	44	2	41	1 Metcalf (D)	20	14	59	0	59
3 Forrester (D)	16	18	47	0	47	7 Thompson (D)	11	21	34	2	32	NEBRASKA					
						3 Willis (D)	11	19	37	4	32	1 Curtis (R)	26	7	79	1	76

3. Relative Support. Percentage of times Representative voted "pro-Eisenhower" -- when he voted.

4. Number of "Eisenhower-issue" roll calls on which Representative did not vote.

5. Effective Support. Percentage of all 34 "Eisenhower-issue" roll calls on which Representative voted "pro-Eisenhower" (Failures to vote are counted as "times at bat," so that such failure reduces Effective-Support score as much as an "anti-Eisenhower" vote.)

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3 Harrison (R)	26	6	81	2	76	11 Jones (D)	16	18	47	0	47	1 Rivers (D)	18	6	75	10	53
2 Hruska (R)	27	6	82	1	79	12 Shuford (D)	16	17	48	1	47	SOUTH DAKOTA					
4 Miller (R)	26	7	79	1	76	NORTH DAKOTA						2 Berry (R)	23	10	70		1 68
NEVADA						AL Burdick (R)	17	15	53		2 50	1 Lovre (R)	25	8	76		1 74
AL Young (R)	31	3	91	0	91	AL Krueger (R)	22	10	69		2 65	TENNESSEE					
NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						2 Baker (R)	27	7	79	0	79
2 Cotton (R)	28	3	90		3 82	14 Ayres (R)	31	2	94	1	91	8 Cooper (D)	23	11	68	0	68
1 Merrow (R)	26	3	90		5 76	23 Bender (R)	30	3	91	1	88	9 Davis (D)	15	14	52	5	44
NEW JERSEY						8 Betts (R)	26	7	79	1	76	4 Evins (D)	17	15	53	2	50
11 Addonizio (D)	23	10	70		1 68	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	24	2	92	8	71	7 Frazier (D)	18	14	56	3	53
3 Auchincloss (R)	33	1	97	0	97	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	31	3	91	0	91	7 Murray (D)	15	17	47		2 44
8 Canfield (R)	26	6	81	2	76	16 Bow (R)	24	10	71	0	71	5 Priest (D)	18	15	55	1	53
6 Case (R)	20	5	80	9	59	7 Brown (R)	20	9	69	5	59	1 Reece (R)	18	5	78	11	53
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	30	2	94	2	88	5 Clevenger (R)	20	13	61	1	59	6 Saffon (D)	9	18	33	7	26
2 Hand (R)	16	10	62	8	47	21 Crosser (D)	18	13	58	3	53	TEXAS					
14 Hart (D)	16	7	70	11	47	20 Feighan (D)	22	11	67	1	65	15 Bentzen (D)	16	17	48	1	47
4 Howell (D)	21	12	64	1	62	18 Hays (D)	15	16	48	3	44	2 Brooks (D)	18	16	53	0	53
12 Kean (R)	30	3	91	1	88	2 Hess (R)	26	6	81	2	76	17 Burleson (D)	16	17	48	1	47
9 Osmer (R)	31	1	97	2	91	10 Jenkins (R)	20	12	63	2	59	AL Dies (D)	10	6	63	18	29
10 Rodino (D)	23	10	70	1	68	19 Kirwan (R)	17	14	55	3	50	7 Dowdy (D)	11	23	32	0	32
13 Sieminski (D)	21	9	70	4	62	4 McCulloch (R)	21	8	72	5	62	21 Fisher (D)	15	16	48	3	44
7 Widnall (R)	31	2	94	1	91	17 McGregor (R)	21	11	66	2	62	3 Gentry (D)	17	17	50	0	50
1 Wolverton (R)	30	3	91	1	88	6 Polk (D)	17	16	52	1	50	13 Hard (D)	13	19	41	2	38
NEW MEXICO						9 Reams (D)	22	11	67	1	65	20 Kiday (D)	11	7	61	16	32
AL Dempsey (D)	16	14	53	4	47	3 Schenck (R)	20	4	82	10	59	12 Lucas (D)	14	15	48	5	41
AL Fernandez (D)	13	15	46	6	38	1 Scherer (R)	23	5	82	6	68	4 Lyle (D)	14	8	64	12	41
NEW YORK						15 Secrest (D)	11	19	37	4	32	19 Mahon (D)	19	14	58	1	56
3 Becker (R)	27	3	90	4	79	12 Vorys (R)	30	2	94	2	88	1 Patman (D)	16	17	48	1	47
37 Cole (R)	24	6	80	4	71	13 Weichel (R)	29	4	88	1	85	11 Poage (D)	17	16	52	1	50
2 Derounian (R)	29	3	91	2	85	OKLAHOMA						4 Rayburn (D)	23	8	74	3	68
26 Gamble (R)	27	2	93	5	79	3 Albert (D)	15	17	47	2	44	16 Regan (D)	12	12	50	10	35
27 Gwinn (R)	23	6	79	5	68	1 Belcher (R)	25	8	76	1	74	18 Rogers (D)	9	24	27	1	26
32 Kearney (R)	18	1	95	15	53	2 Edmondson (D)	19	14	58	1	56	6 Teague (D)	15	13	54	6	44
36 Keating (R)	29	5	85	0	85	5 Jarman (D)	22	11	67	1	65	8 Thomas (D)	17	16	52	1	50
33 Kilburn (R)	24	6	80	4	71	4 Steed (D)	15	18	45	1	44	9 Thompson (D)	19	13	59	2	56
40 Miller (R)	25	3	89	6	74	6 Wickersham (D)	22	12	65	0	65	10 Thornberry (D)	19	12	61	3	56
30 O'Brien (D)	18	8	69	8	53	OREGON						5 Wilson (D)	14	18	44	2	41
39 Ostertag (R)	30	3	91	1	88	3 Angell (R)	26	5	84	3	76	UTAH					
42 Pillion (R)	24	9	73	1	71	2 Coon (R)	25	9	74	0	74	2 Dawson (R)	27	5	84	2	79
41 Radwan (R)	27	6	82	1	79	4 Ellsworth (R)	20	9	69	5	59	1 Stringfellow (R)	26	4	87	4	76
43 Reed (R)	19	14	58	1	56	1 Norblad (R)	24	4	86	6	71	VERMONT					
35 Riehlman (R)	31	2	94	1	91	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Proby (R)	25	6	81		3 74
28 St. George (R)	30	2	94	2	88	11 Bonin (R)	30	4	88	0	88	VIRGINIA					
36 Taber (R)	31	3	91	0	91	30 Buchanan (D)	17	16	52	1	50	4 Abbott (D)	16	14	53	4	47
31 Taylor (R)	14	3	82	17	41	17 Bush (R)	12	7	63	15	35	10 Brophy (R)	28	6	82	0	82
1 Wainwright (R)	31	1	97	2	91	10 Carrigg (R)	26	5	84	3	76	3 Gary (D)	26	8	76	0	76
29 Wharton (R)	24	9	73	1	71	29 Corbett (R)	27	5	84	2	79	2 Hardy (D)	19	12	61	3	56
34 Williams (R)	26	7	79	1	76	9 Dague (R)	24	6	80	4	71	7 Harrison (D)	20	13	61	1	59
New York City						28 Eberharter (D)	15	18	45	1	44	6 Poff (R)	27	7	79	0	79
5 Bosch (R)	29	3	91	2	85	12 Fenton (R)	30	4	88	0	88	1 Robeson (D)	14	18	44	2	41
24 Buckley (D)	2	7	22	25	6	27 Fulton (R)	28	4	88	2	82	8 Smith (D)	18	15	55	1	53
11 Ceiler (D)	15	11	58	8	44	23 Gavin (R)	25	9	74	0	74	5 Tuck (D)*	14	10	58	3	52
17 Coudert (R)	20	8	71	6	59	25 Graham (R)	27	6	82	1	79	9 Wampler (R)	27	6	82	1	79
7 Delaney (D)	16	13	55	5	47	7 James (R)	24	6	80	4	71	WASHINGTON					
23 Dollinger (D)	17	12	59	5	50	24 Kearns (R)	26	6	81	2	76	4 Holmes (R)	33	1	97	0	97
18 Donovan (D)	17	9	65	8	50	21 Kelley (D)	14	17	45	3	41	5 Horan (R)	28	5	85	1	82
12 Dorn (R)	31	3	91	0	91	8 King (R)	22	10	69	2	65	3 Mack (R)	27	7	79	0	79
22 Fine (D)	15	11	58	8	44	13 McConnell (R)	26	3	90	5	76	AL Magnuson (D)	22	9	71	3	65
25 Fino (R)	20	8	71	6	59	26 Morgan (D)	12	11	52	11	35	1 Pelly (R)	30	3	91	1	88
8 Heiler (D)	15	6	71	13	44	16 Mumma (R)	27	6	82	1	79	6 Tollefson (R)	31	2	94	1	91
6 Holtzman (D)	17	14	55	3	50	14 Rhodes (D)	19	14	58	1	56	2 Westland (R)	29	2	94	3	85
21 Javits (R)	23	7	77	4	68	22 Saylor (R)	29	5	85	0	85	WEST VIRGINIA					
10 Kelly (D)	17	13	57	4	50	18 Simpson (R)	27	3	90	4	79	3 Bailey (D)	11	19	37	4	32
9 Keogh (D)	15	12	56	7	44	19 Stauffer (R)	26	4	87	4	76	6 Byrd (D)	14	17	45	3	41
19 Klein (D)	17	11	61	6	50	20 Van Zandt (R)	27	7	79	0	79	9 Kee (D)	11	17	39	6	32
4 Latham (R)	28	3	90	3	82	15 Walter (D)	22	7	76	5	65	1 Mollohan (D)	15	16	48	3	44
13 Multer (D)	16	14	53	4	47	Philadelphia						4 Neal (R)	22	11	67	1	65
16 Powell (D)	7	8	47	19	21	1 Barrett (D)	14	12	54	8	41	2 Staggers (D)	16	14	53	4	47
15 Ray (R)	31	3	91	0	91	3 Byrne (R)	19	13	59	2	56	WISCONSIN					
14 Rooney (D)	18	15	55	1	53	4 Chudoff (D)	15	14	52	5	44	8 Byrnes (R)	26	8	76	0	76
20 Roosevelt (D)	15	12	56	7	44	2 Granahan (D)	17	14	55	3	50	2 Davis (R)	24	10	71	0	71
NORTH CAROLINA						5 Green (D)	12	11	52	11	35	9 Hull (R)*	1	5	17	4	10
9 Alexander (D)	14	19	42	1	41	6 Scott (R)	33	1	97	0	97	5 Kersten (R)	31	2	94	1	91
3 Barden (D)	11	15	42	8	32	RHODE ISLAND						7 Laird (R)	24	10	71	0	71
1 Bonner (D)	12	17	41	5	35	2 Fogarty (D)	4	5	44	25	12	10 O'Connell (R)	9	19	32	6	26
7 Carlyle (D)	15	17	47	2	44	1 Furand (D)	18	15	55	1	53	1 Smith (R)	20	13	61	1	59
5 Chatham (D)	11	10	52	13	32	SOUTH CAROLINA						6 Van Pelt (R)	23	10	70	1	68
4 Cooley (D)	16	13	55	5	47	4 Ashmore (D)*	9	12	43	1	41	3 Withrow (R)	17	16	52	1	50
8 Deane (D)	18	16	53	0	53	3 Dorn (D)	10	21	32	3	29	4 Zahlocki (D)	20	11	65	3	59
6 Durham (D)	17	9	65	8	50	6 McMillan (D)	18	12	60	4	53	WYOMING					
2 Fountain (D)	14	20	41	0	41	5 Richards (D)	18	10	64	6	53	AL Harrison (R)	20	11	65		3 59
10 Jonas (R)	28	6	82	0	82	2 Riley (D)	17	14	55	3	50						

*Not eligible on all votes; Percentages calculated on basis of vote eligibility.

Support For Eisenhower - Senate

1. Number of times Senator voted "pro-Eisenhower" on the 49 roll-call votes testing support for the President's program and leadership
2. Number of times Senator voted "anti-Eisenhower" on the 49 roll calls.
3. Relative Support. Percentage of times Senator voted "pro-Eisenhower" -- when he voted.
4. Number of "Eisenhower-issue" roll calls on which Senator did not vote.
5. Effective Support. Percentage of all 49 "Eisenhower-issue" roll calls on which Senator voted "pro-Eisenhower." (Failures to vote are counted as "times at bat," so that such failure reduces Effective-Support score as much as an "anti-Eisenhower" vote.)

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
ALABAMA			%		%	MAINE			%		%	OHIO			%		%
Hill (D)	19	23	45		7	39	Payne (R)	48	1	98		0	98	Bricker (R)	27	16	63
Sparkman (D)	25	21	54		3	51	Smith (R)	40	9	82		0	82	Taft (R)	18	3	86
ARIZONA						MARYLAND						OKLAHOMA					
Goldwater (R)	27	14	66		8	55	Beall (R)	45	4	92		0	92	Kerr (D)	14	9	61
Hayden (D)	23	21	52		5	47	Butler (R)	36	9	80		4	73	Monroney (D)	22	24	48
ARKANSAS						MASSACHUSETTS						OREGON					
Fulbright (D)	15	19	44		15	31	Kennedy (D)	18	17	51		14	37	Cordon (R)	32	7	82
McClellan (D)	23	26	47		0	47	Saltonstall (R)	45	3	94		1	92	Morse (I)	11	29	28
CALIFORNIA						MICHIGAN						PENNSYLVANIA					
Knowland (R)	41	6	87		2	84	Ferguson (R)	39	9	81		1	80	Duff (R)	34	0	100
Kuchel (R)	40	4	91		5	82	Potter (R)	40	5	89		4	82	Martin (R)	33	11	75
COLORADO						MINNESOTA						RHODE ISLAND					
Johnson (D)	17	31	35		1	35	Humphrey (D)	23	18	56		8	47	Green (D)	26	21	55
Millikin (R)	40	4	91		5	82	Thye (R)	40	7	85		2	82	Pastore (D)	26	17	60
CONNECTICUT						MISSISSIPPI						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Bush (R)	42	1	98		6	86	Eastland (D)	25	15	63		9	51	Johnston (D)	20	29	41
Purtell (R)	43	5	90		1	88	Stennis (D)	22	23	49		4	45	Maybank (D)	21	21	50
DELAWARE						MISSOURI						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Frear (D)	25	19	57		5	51	Hennings (D)	25	18	58		6	51	Case (R)	34	11	76
Williams (R)	29	20	59		0	59	Symington (D)	23	19	55		7	47	Mundt (R)	33	14	70
FLORIDA						MONTANA						TENNESSEE					
Holland (D)	41	8	84		0	84	Mansfield (D)	22	23	49		4	45	Gore (D)	16	30	35
Smathers (D)	23	20	53		6	47	Murray (D)	22	19	54		8	45	Kefauver (D)	20	18	53
GEORGIA						NEBRASKA						TEXAS					
George (D)	23	12	66		14	47	Butler (R)	23	3	88		23	47	Daniel (D)	22	14	61
Russell (D)	17	20	46		12	35	Griswold (R)	35	7	83		7	71	Johnson (D)	34	14	71
IDAHO						NEVADA						UTAH					
Dworshak (R)	30	19	61		0	61	Malone (R)	24	18	57		7	49	Bennett (R)	43	6	88
Welker (R)	26	18	59		5	53	McCarran (D)	13	22	37		14	27	Watkins (R)	35	7	83
ILLINOIS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						VERMONT					
Dirksen (R)	34	9	79		6	69	Bridges (R)	29	7	81		13	59	Aiken (R)	34	12	74
Douglas (D)	28	19	60		2	57	Tobey (R) *	11	12	48		15	29	Flanders (R)	26	1	96
INDIANA						NEW JERSEY						VIRGINIA					
Capehart (R)	21	8	72		20	43	Hendrickson (R)	41	8	84		0	84	Byrd (D)	23	12	66
Jenner (R)	23	14	62		12	47	Smith (R)	41	4	91		4	84	Robertson (D)	39	7	85
IOWA						NEW MEXICO						WASHINGTON					
Gillette (D)	14	19	42		16	29	Anderson (D)	18	24	43		7	37	Jackson (D)	27	21	56
Hickenlooper (R)	37	11	77		1	76	Chavez (D)	11	14	44		24	22	Magnuson (D)	22	19	54
KANSAS						NEW YORK						WEST VIRGINIA					
Carlson (R)	35	8	81		5	71	Ives (R)	33	2	94		14	67	Kilgore (D)	14	21	40
Schoepfel (R)	27	13	68		9	55	Lehman (D)	16	16	50		17	33	Neely (D)	22	22	50
KENTUCKY						NORTH CAROLINA						WISCONSIN					
Clements (D)	34	11	76		4	69	Hoey (D)	34	15	69		0	69	McCarthy (R)	25	14	64
Cooper (R)	31	14	69		4	63	Lennon (D) *	8	9	47		0	47	Wiley (R)	31	10	76
LOUISIANA						NORTH DAKOTA						WYOMING					
Ellender (D)	29	17	63		3	59	Langer (R)	17	26	40		6	35	Barrett (R)	38	8	83
Long (D)	22	25	47		2	45	Young (R)	28	16	64		5	57	Hunt (D)	27	17	61

*Not eligible on all votes; Percentages calculated on basis of vote eligibility.

EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION TESTS

In its first session, the 83rd Congress took 160 roll-call votes. Eighty-three of these were decisions on "Eisenhower issues," involving the Administration's program.

In those 83 tests, the President's position won out 74 times -- but the President and his Congressional supporters in the Republican Party needed help from the Democrats in scoring 58 of their 74 victories.

Here are the House and Senate breakdowns on all the Eisenhower vote tests, categorized according to whether the President won or lost and as to the source of his support.

House Victories

NEEDED DEMOCRAT VOTES

The 20 Eisenhower victories in the House which required Democratic supporting votes concerned:

Financial aid for drought-stricken farmers and stockmen. Passed.
Authorization of 20,000 public housing units. Conference report adopted.
Extension of Mutual Security Act. Passed; conference report adopted. (Two roll calls)
Mutual Security appropriations. Reduction of European military aid rejected; conference report adopted. (Two roll calls)
Wheat gift for Pakistan. Passed.
Authorization for use of farm surpluses in emergency relief abroad. Recommittal rejected.
Extension of (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act. Passed.
"Second Simpson bill" to add restrictions to reciprocal trade program. Recommittal.
Issuance of 217,000 visas beyond immigration quotas. Recommittal rejected; bill passed. (Two roll calls)
Hawaii statehood. Recommittal rejected; bill passed. (Two roll calls)
Establishment of the states' title to submerged lands ("tidelands") and resources within their historic boundaries. Recommittal rejected; bill passed; Senate amendments concurred in. (Three roll calls)
Confirmation of federal jurisdiction over continental shelf beyond state boundaries. Passed.
Extension of excess-profits tax. Passed.
Increase in federal debt limit. Passed.

ENOUGH GOP VOTES

The 11 Eisenhower victories in the House which would have been won without Democratic support concerned:

Increased Air Force appropriations. Rejected.
Deletion of compromise expansion of Tariff Commission membership. Rejected.
Extension of President's reorganizational authority. Passed.
Authorization of Undersecretary of State for Administration. Passed.
Creation of Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Adopted.
Three reorganization plans. Disapproval rejected. (Three roll calls)
Authorization of sale of government-owned synthetic rubber plants. Recommittal rejected.
Extension of Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Rejected.
Imposition of time limit on increase in federal debt ceiling. Rejected.

House Defeats

DEMOCRATS LED SUPPORT

The two House defeats on which a higher percentage of Democrats than Republicans supported the President concerned:

Authorization of 35,000 public housing units. Rejected.
Increased funds for international information and education. Rejected.

GOP LED SUPPORT

On one House defeat, a higher percentage of Republicans than Democrats supported the President:

Reduction of soil conservation authorization. Rejected.

Senate Victories

NEEDED DEMOCRAT VOTES

The 38 Eisenhower victories in the Senate which required Democratic support concerned:

Increased soil conservation authorization. Rejected.
Defense Department appropriations. Two amendments to increase Air Force funds rejected. (Two roll calls)
Mutual Security appropriations. Restriction on obligation of funds rejected; penalty for shipments to Communist China rejected; limitation on fiscal 1954 spending rejected; three proposals to reduce funds rejected; bill passed. (Seven roll calls)
Extension of Mutual Security Act. Authorization for use of surplus farm products abroad agreed to; tabling of motion to cut authorizations agreed to; two attempts to reduce authorizations rejected. (Four roll calls)
Three nominations. Confirmed. (Three roll calls)
Treaties. One reservation rejected; five treaties ratified. (Six roll calls)
Issuance of 209,000 visas beyond immigration quotas. Passed.
Recess to permit night session of committee pressing for approval of immigration bill. Agreed to.
Restriction on President's reorganizational power. Rejected.
Establishment of the states' title to submerged lands ("tidelands") and resources within their historic boundaries. Six restrictive amendments rejected; tabling of restrictive amendment agreed to; committee substitute version of bill agreed to. (Eight roll calls)
Confirmation of federal jurisdiction over continental shelf beyond states' historic boundaries. Restrictive amendment rejected; conference report adopted. (Two roll calls)
Elimination of Presidential stand-by wage-price-rent freeze authority. Rejected.
Authorization of sale of government-owned synthetic rubber plants. Passed.

ENOUGH GOP VOTES

The five Eisenhower Senate victories which would have been won without Democratic support concerned:

Treaty. Recommittal rejected.
Nomination. Confirmed.
Disapproval of reorganization plan. Rejected.
"Tidelands." Delaying motion rejected; restrictive amendment rejected. (Two roll calls)

Senate Defeats

DEMOCRATS LED SUPPORT

The two Senate defeats on which a higher percentage of Democrats than Republicans supported the President concerned:

Authorization of use of surplus farm products for relief abroad. Rejected.
Restriction on President's authority to impose wage-price-rent freeze. Agreed to.

GOP LED SUPPORT

The four Senate defeats on which a higher percentage of Republicans than Democrats supported the President:

Soil conservation authorizations. Increased authorizations agreed to; reduction rejected. (Two roll calls)
Authorization of use of surplus farm products as foreign aid. Rejected.
Extension of Defense Production (Economic Controls) Act. Conference report (creating Small Business Administration) rejected.

WOMAN'S PLACE IS -- IN POLITICS

Who says politics is primarily a man's world?

You can take it from 122,000 members of the League of Women Voters that women have a prominent role in political activities of all sorts.

Their League probably is working harder than ever before, on both a national and community level, to achieve its long-standing objective of promoting wider citizen participation in government.

Currently its major activities, designed to influence upcoming legislation and the 1954 elections, are directed toward obtaining maximum use of the United Nations and improvement of Congressional budgetary procedures.

The first target, League officials feel, is indispensable to world peace. The second they regard as essential to responsibility and economy in federal expenditures.

HOW LEAGUE OPERATES

Officials at the group's headquarters -- one entire floor in an office building at 1026 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. -- explain that the League was originally formed as an outgrowth of the woman's suffrage movement.

In 1919, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted suffragist, first proposed the League as an organization to help "make our democracy so . . . safe for the nation and the world that every citizen may feel secure and great men will acknowledge the worthiness of the American Republic to lead."

This is still the group's basic goal, according to Mrs. John G. Lee of Farmington, Conn., president of the League:

"We are working toward this goal in two ways. First, by trying to arouse citizens to take an active interest in domestic politics and world affairs, and to help them to cast intelligent ballots.

"Secondly, we attempt to further desirable legislation. Our membership examines an issue carefully from all points of view, uses its own machinery of representative government to arrive at a position in the public interest and then takes action to promote that position.

"Action in the League may include providing information, building public opinion and supporting or opposing legislation."

League efforts to promote a better-informed citizenry are carried on through a department known as Voters Service, a program largely carried on by communities themselves.

If you notice "get out the vote" signs in your neighborhood at election-time, or attend occasional community discussions of current affairs, or run across pamphlets in your library describing how the political system works -- you may be witnessing Voters Service handiwork.

League Platform

The current platform of the League of Women Voters includes the following principles:

1. Protection of the citizen in his constitutional rights, especially freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and press
2. Removal of legal and administrative discriminations against women. Protection of minority groups against discrimination
3. A system of free and equal public education with adequate protection for academic freedom
4. Legal protection of all citizens' right to vote
5. A system of government in which responsibility is clearly fixed ... which is responsible to the peoples will... and which constantly seeks to operate more efficiently
6. Assumption of responsibility by government for social problems which affect the general welfare
7. Mutual responsibility of government, business, agriculture and labor for solving economic problems in the public interest
8. Conservation and development of natural resources in the public interest
9. Recognition of the interdependence of the world
10. Adoption of the cooperative method of solving international problems
11. Adoption of domestic policies which will facilitate the solution of international problems.

Although League services to voters are aimed at a large and intelligent vote at election-time, they are conducted on a year-round basis. The work is guided by the national board of directors, through Voters Service chairmen in each of the 917 local Leagues. There are local Leagues in all 48 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii.

At election time, the local units circulate the answers to questionnaires in which the candidates have been asked to explain their stands on specific issues. The unit sometimes provides baby-sitting service for mothers who wish to vote or car service to voters in isolated areas. Information booths at the polls, distribution of candidates' voting records, and demonstrations of how to operate voting machines are among other election services of the Leagues.

The League policy of non-partisanship is important to its Voters Service, according to officials. Although members are encouraged to work, as individuals, in the party of their choice, the League does not itself support or oppose any candidate.

"This marks the League as a public service group with no ax to grind," says Mrs. Lee.

However, the League does take stands on specific legislative issues and works actively to support or block certain bills. Mrs. F. P. Douglas, congressional secretary, follows the progress of legislation and keeps members informed. Mrs. Douglas says she serves as "a listening post" but is instructed by the board not to do any direct lobbying.

Members are kept informed on legislative issues through a bulletin, "The National Voter." At the appropriate time for legislative action local Leagues are alerted by the national board.

During the last legislative session, League officials supported passage of liberal trade legislation, including extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. They also worked for full U. S. contribution to the United Nations and renewal of the Mutual Security program with emphasis on economic aid and technical assistance.

Although League officials do not actively support candidates, they frequently keep close tabs on a Congressman after he is elected. Local units all over the nation visit their state legislators, to discuss legislation and, sometimes, to learn the legislator's reasons for having failed to support specific measures.

"We recognize that it doesn't do much good to take stands on issues unless you're ready to follow up and try to secure the votes," Mrs. Douglas explains.

LEGISLATORS HELP

In many states, legislators frequently report to the local League on the progress of certain bills.

League members across the nation also follow up on legislation through letters and personal visits to their Congressmen in Washington.

During the current Congressional recess, League members in hundreds of communities are buttonholing Congressmen to sound out their views on issues which promise to be important next session.

The League takes a stand on a specific issue, such as reciprocal trade, only after months of careful study and polling of its membership. Adoption of a national program at each biennial national convention is the last step in a six-month's period of program-making.

In the Fall before the national convention, members of local Leagues discuss which national issues they want to work on during the coming two years. Their recommendations are sent to the national board, which makes up a proposed program. This is sent back to the states for more discussion. The final program is then adopted at the convention.

In working to implement various national programs over the last three decades, the League has helped accomplish many specific gains, according to its officials. Locally, the League has supported improved public schools, better health services, good housing, tax reforms and adoption of council-manager charters.

On the state level, the group has worked for establishment of a merit system for state employees, state constitutional reforms, improved legislative procedures, regulation and protection of children in industry, and other reforms.

Nationally, it has vigorously supported world cooperation since its earliest days. It has promoted reorganization of Congress, social security, improved food and drug laws, inflation controls, civilian control of atomic energy and international economic development.

This work has been financed through membership dues, and both member and non-member contributions. Dues are kept low, officials say, so that no one will be excluded for economic reasons. "Each year increasing numbers of public-spirited men and women outside the League contribute to its work in answer to local League appeals," Mrs. Lee told CQ.

TWO BIG LESSONS

The League has learned at least two important lessons during its 33-year history, according to Mrs. Lee. One concerned the group's approach in helping promote broader citizen understanding of politics.

During the first two decades of its existence, officials concentrated on becoming expert in specific, isolated governmental and Congressional fields. Departments and committees covering each field were set up within the League. This led to a tendency on the part of each League member to think more of his specialized objectives than of the over-all goal of educating citizens, said Mrs. Lee.

Growing dissatisfaction with this structure led to gradual abolition of the departments, and creation of a more loosely-organized administration, in which each member concentrates on services to the voter, with specialization being secondary.

The second, and perhaps more important lesson, had to do with less concentration on research and greater activity on behalf of world cooperation.

League members were among the earliest supporters of the League of Nations. They backed armament reduction, called for an embargo on war materials to Japan, favored (as early as 1928) economic agreements and other collective peace measures.

MAKE EACH CITIZEN AWARE ?

"Looking back, it's clear that, had more people supported such measures, the chances for peace might have been greater," Mrs. Lee declares. "Today, we know where our fault lay.

"Although a handful of women in each community understood the importance of this program, they made little effort to explain it to other citizens. They did not encourage the civic action which alone could have built adequate support for world cooperation.

"Today we're determined not to repeat this fatal error. We realize that only through the individual citizen will democracy be maintained and world peace be secured. To make each American aware of his importance as a citizen -- that's the job at which none of us can work too hard today."

SBA HEAD RESIGNS

William D. Mitchell resigned, effective Oct. 30, as head of the Small Business Administration for "personal reasons." President Eisenhower accepted the resignation in a two-sentence letter, which omitted the usual thanks for services rendered.

Mitchell May 21 was nominated to head the old Small Defense Plants Administration and became SBA chief when SDPA was abolished Aug. 1. The President Nov. 2 named Wendell B. Barnes of Tulsa, Okla. as acting head of SBA.

PRESSURE POINTS

GOVERNMENT IN HOUSING

Groundwork is being laid for "possible fundamental changes" in both mortgage financing methods and the government's role in housing, the National Association of Home Builders said in its "Washington Letter" for Oct. 30. It reported that NAHB officers and staff, during the recent shortage of mortgage money, have "taken every opportunity" to help the fiscal authorities of government to see the industry's plight. Modification of the "hard money" policy is occurring, said NAHB.

The Letter also reported that HHFA Administrator Albert M. Cole was "entirely enthusiastic" over the way in which the President's Advisory Committee on Housing Policies and Programs is approaching housing. Areas of disagreement over public housing are not so wide as Cole anticipated, the Letter said. While in Congress, Cole voted consistently with a bloc which opposed public housing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 297.)

DELAY BY COMMISSION?

John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers charged Nov. 1 that most of the commissions set up by President Eisenhower to study national problems are just devices to "stall and avoid decisions."

The UMW Journal said editorially that "What the Administration wants to do, it does, regardless of commissions, but what it wants to put off, it puts off by using the commission gimmick as an excuse."

The editorial said perhaps the outstanding example of government-by-commission is in agriculture. "The farmers want action and they are not going to be satisfied by a commission," it asserted.

BETTER HIGHWAYS SOUGHT

An additional federal appropriation of \$400 million for highway improvements is now being urged by directors of the American Trucking Associations, Inc.

This position, adopted Oct. 30 at the close of the group's 20th annual convention in Los Angeles, is the latest development in a long-standing effort of ATA to obtain more adequate highways, an official told CQ.

The group is said to be especially interested in seeing the nation's interstate highway system improved. Present federal allocations for highway betterment, according to ATA spokesmen, are about \$500 million.

ASKS RANDALL REMOVAL

Removal of Clarence B. Randall as chairman of the President's Trade Policy Commission on the ground he is "biased in favor of foreign imports" is being sought by a tariff organization.

The Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, headed by O.R. Strackbein (CQ Weekly Report, p. 399.) said Oct. 30 Randall apparently favored boosting imports in his book, "Freedom in Faith." It adopted a resolution calling for Randall's dismissal.

Rep. John M. Vorys (R Ohio), a member of the President's commission, said he had not heard Randall make any statement indicating bias since becoming chairman of that group. He said Randall told the other members to keep an open mind on trade issues.

NAM ON UNIONS

Will the current "inter-union rivalry" promote greater industrial conflict in months ahead?

On Nov. 2, Kenneth N. Miller, senior vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers predicted that it will, in a speech to 200 industrial leaders assembled in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for NAM's 25th Institute on Industrial Relations.

"As larger international unions square off against one another, in a struggle to get or retain members, they will be using the same type of tactics which have been so long directed against the employer," Miller added.

Earl Bunting, NAM managing director, told the same meeting that "the psychological reaction of consumers" will determine largely whether business keeps on booming or slips into recession.

STATE TAX TAKE SOARS

State tax collections in 1953 shot to a record high of \$10,542,000,000, while local collections also scaled a new peak, the Tax Foundation announced in its October issue of "Tax Review."

Attributing this rise to increased state spending, the study emphasizes that most of the increase occurred in taxes already on the books, while new taxes represented a relatively small portion. This means, it concludes, that state legislatures are trying hard to "hold the line" on taxes.

However, this effort has not been wholly successful "as the states have reached out for new functions, and as the federal government has encroached on state functions," said the report.

WIL LEGISLATIVE KIT

A legislative kit, designed to enable members to work more effectively with their Congressmen, is being distributed in large quantities by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The kit contains a political action handbook with detailed suggestions on how local units can make their legislative work more effective.

"Remember...the most important work is done by the person at home who studies issues, helps to create public opinion and goes directly to those who represent us in Washington," says the latest League newsletter to members.

SYNTHETIC GROUP URGED

The National Federation of Textiles on Nov. 2 made public an organizational plan for a trade body to promote man-made fibers and textiles. Membership would include producers of synthetic yarn and staple fibers, weavers and knitters, converters and finishers.



Democrats Score Gains

Democrats scored victories in a number of off-year elections Nov. 3, only a year after Dwight D. Eisenhower led the Republicans to a Presidential victory and control of Congress.

In a special election, a Democrat won the New Jersey House seat for the first time since the present Sixth District was set up in 1932. New Jersey also elected a Democratic governor, for the first time in 10 years, and Virginia named a Democratic governor.

A Democrat rolled up a big vote in the mayoralty race in New York City and Democrats held control of mayors' offices in Pittsburgh, Albany, Scranton and Cleveland. A Republican continues to hold the mayor's chair in Little Rock. Democrats ousted Republicans in mayoralty contests in Buffalo, New Haven, Akron, Columbus, and Davenport, Iowa. A Republican replaced a Democratic mayor in Syracuse. Republicans won judicial contests in Pennsylvania and Chicago.

Most of the campaigns were conducted largely on local issues, but the Eisenhower Administration also was on trial. Particularly in the New Jersey contests Republicans tried to trade on popularity the President demonstrated in the 1952 election. In New Jersey they declared that set-backs might set off a chain reaction that would lead to loss of control in Congress in 1954.

LOST SKIRMISHES BEFORE

President Eisenhower Nov. 4 said he was unhappy about the election results but recalled that he, an Army general, had "lost skirmishes before."

Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard W. Hall said: "There is no question about it -- as of today we are in trouble politically, despite our excellent showing in Virginia and in several municipal races." But Hall said that after the President had cleaned up "a political mess ... beyond comprehension" inherited from the Democrats, and gets his own program rolling next year "both the national outlook and the political outlook will be substantially different."

Republicans who have been critics of the Administration seized the occasion to point out "weaknesses" they see in it. Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) said that "The people voted for a change and they don't feel that they got it." Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) and Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), who favored tax cuts this year, attributed GOP losses to failure to grant tax relief. "There's no getting out of it. We didn't do what we said we were going to do," said Mason. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said Republicans should hit hard at the Communist issue, because "they cannot talk about sweet nothings and continue to be safe."

Former President Truman saw in the returns a revelation that "the people still have a high regard for the New Deal and the Fair Deal" and was "very, very happy." Chairman Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee said the results indicated there would be "substantial Democratic gains in the Congressional elections in 1954."

HOUSE BREAKDOWN

Following the victory of a Democrat in New Jersey Nov. 3, the political alignment of Members elected to the House is:

Republicans	218
Democrats	215
Independent	1
(Vacancy)	1)
Total	435

The vacancy will be filled when the California 24th District elects a Representative Nov. 10. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1288.)

Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell of the Democratic National Committee also saw "a clear national trend back to the Democratic party. The Republicans made support of the national Administration an issue in the local elections as well as in the New Jersey gubernatorial race, but the appeal failed because the voters have measured the Republican performance against the Republican promises of a year ago." He said Republicans had not supplied either a "constructive legislative program" or "affirmative executive leadership." Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic 1952 Presidential nominee, said "dissatisfaction, disillusion and defeat" are the fruit of GOP failure to fulfill campaign promises.

President George Meany of the American Federation of Labor said "the election results prove the American people cannot be fooled by promises without performance." Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, said the elections are "the people's answer to the high handed methods of big business in taking over and running the government." James E. Doyle, chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, thought the results indicated that "the sentiment of the American people is still predominantly liberal."

New Jersey Upset

Harrison A. Williams, Jr., 33, a Plainfield lawyer, will be the first Democrat to represent Union County, N. J., in the House since 1931 (when Union was part of another district.) He fills the Sixth District vacancy left by the resignation of Clifford P. Case (R).

Williams won a close special election contest from George F. Hetfield, 44, Plainfield Republican, in a race colored by the Democratic sweep of the state in the gubernatorial contest the same day.

Complete unofficial returns gave Williams 68,870 votes to 66,994 for Hetfield. Williams' lead was about 2,000 votes, his election percentage 50.7. In the 1952 contest, Case polled 121,252 votes to 67,159 for his Democratic opponent, H. Frank Pettit. Case's lead was about 54,000 votes and his election percentage was 63.9. The turnout in 1953 was considerably below that in 1952.

The Republicans now control the House with a membership of 213, a bare minimum to retain leadership. The Democrats have 215 seats, there is one vacancy, and one seat is held by an independent, Rep. Frazier Reams of Ohio.

CARBON COPY OF 1931?

It was 22 years ago, on Dec. 1, 1931, that Union County and neighboring Morris County, then in the old Fifth Congressional district, also made political history by electing a Democrat, Percy H. Stewart, to fill a vacancy. It was the third time that a Democrat had represented the district in Congress since 1873, and the election gave the Democrats 219 seats, one more than the minimum necessary to allow them to organize the 72nd Congress only six days later, on Dec. 7, 1931. Redistricting in 1932 made Union County one district, the Sixth, which voted Republican in all Congressional races until Williams won Nov. 3.

This year's special election climaxed an unusual campaign in the District. It was affected by the "crime and corruption" charges that the Democrats hurled in the gubernatorial contest, by a split in the ranks of Republicans in Union County, and by the role played by Case in the campaign. Political observers also thought the cost of living was a factor. The Sixth District is a suburban area and many of its voters commute to work in New York City, Newark and Jersey City, where there is labor union strength -- in addition to that within the District at Industrial Elizabeth and Linden.

Now president of the Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic, Case refused to endorse Hetfield, who was backed by Albert J. Benninger, a Union County GOP leader who long opposed Case as a "New Dealer." Case was friendly to Williams and, like Williams, has had labor backing.

Although the District is suburban and half a continent removed from the rural Ninth Wisconsin District, there were similarities in the campaign tactics of the candidates. On Oct. 13, for the first time in the history of the District, the Ninth Wisconsin elected a Democrat, Lester R. Johnson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Rep. Merlin Hull (R). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1243.)

Democrats Williams in New Jersey and Johnson in Wisconsin ran on the record of their Republican predecessors, Case and Hull. On the other hand, Hetfield and Arthur Padrutt, GOP nominee in the Ninth Wisconsin, did not mention the preceding GOP officeholders. Both Hetfield and Padrutt campaigned on an "I-Like-Ike" platform, and both were labeled as "conservatives" by their Democratic opponents.

(For additional information on the Sixth New Jersey District see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1269.)

New Jersey Governorship

In the New Jersey gubernatorial contest, Robert B. Meyner, 45, Phillipsburg lawyer and former state senator, defeated Paul L. Troast, chairman of the New Jersey Turnpike Commission -- the first time a Democrat took over the governorship in 10 years.

Meyner won by a margin of more than 150,000 votes, twice the 75,860 edge chalked up by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R) in 1949. Turnout was heavy for a state election. Meyner polled 959,669 votes (54 per cent of the total) to 805,750 for Troast. Clendenin J. Ryan and Henry Krajewski, independents, and Albert Ronis, Socialist Labor candidate, received only a few votes each.

Both Meyner and Troast conducted intensive campaigns. Troast reported on Nov. 2 that he had spent \$45,201, more than five times the \$8,316 reported by Meyner. New Jersey law limits expenditures in such contests to \$50,000.

TROAST'S FAY APPEAL

Meyner hammered away at the corruption issue. It was reported on Oct. 2 that Troast had written a letter to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, Jan. 19, 1951, appealing for clemency for Joseph S. Fay, head of the hoisting engineers' union now serving a term in prison for extortion. Meyner called the appeal "shocking" and proof of a "link between the bosses of the Republican party and the racket element in New Jersey." Troast defended his plea on the ground that Fay expedited settlement of labor disputes in the construction industry. Troast is president of a construction company. Democrats also charged the Driscoll Administration had been lax in enforcing gambling laws.

Republicans countercharged that Democratic Mayor John V. Kenny of Jersey City allowed water-front racketeering to flourish in Hudson County.

An intra-party feud among Democrats in Jersey City flared during the contest. Former Rep. Elmer H. Wene (D), who lost the primary contest to Meyner, and Frank Hague Eggers, leader of the old Hague organization in Jersey City, refused to support Meyner and Eggers came out for Troast. Mayor Kenny, who brought about the defeat of the Hague machine in 1949, was a strong backer of Meyner. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 532, 1268, 1287.)

Both Republican and Democratic leaders in the state said they thought the Troast letter to be the most important single factor in the outcome.

Stanley Wins In Virginia

Former Rep. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.), 63-year-old manufacturer and farmer from Stanleytown, Nov. 3 was elected governor by the narrowest margin a Democrat has received in a Virginia gubernatorial contest since the post-Civil War period.

Stanley won a 5-4 victory over State Sen. Ted Dalton, 52, of Radford. The GOP candidate campaigned aggressively to try to bring "a real two-party system" to the Old Dominion. Nearly complete returns showed Stanley received 225,565 votes to 180,582 for Dalton. Stanley received 55 per cent of the vote, Dalton 44 per cent. Howard H. Carwile of Richmond, independent candidate, received less than one per cent of the vote.

The campaign was described as the most heated in the memory of Virginia voters. The State has always elected Democratic governors since 1881 when William E. Cameron, candidate of the Readjuster Party later merged with the GOP, won by about 8,000 votes. The state elected its first Republican governor, Gilbert Carlton Walker, in 1869.

But in 1928 and in 1952 the Republicans carried Virginia in the Presidential contests. President Eisenhower polled 349,037 votes in 1952 to 268,677 for Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic Presidential nominee. The Republicans in 1952 also elected Congressmen to the House from the Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Districts. Dalton hoped to persuade Virginians who had voted Republican in 1952 to vote GOP this year.

BIG TURNOUT

Although he failed to win, Dalton brought out a record vote for a state-wide contest. He polled the largest vote for a Republican gubernatorial candidate in Virginia history, and he carried the Sixth and Tenth Districts, which went Republican in 1952.

Largest previous vote in a state contest was cast in 1929 when 268,979 went to the polls to vote in a Democratic governor, as usual, but gave the Republican nominee 99,650 votes, or 37 per cent of the total polled.

Dalton traveled 25,000 miles, conducting a campaign "on the issues." His platform included a proposal to finance a new highway construction program through a \$100,000,000 bond issue, abolition of the poll tax, higher pay for teachers, and making 18 the legal age for voting. He roundly criticized the Democratic organization of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) for "one-party" and "Boss rule." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1262.)

Stanley and leaders of the Byrd organization did not do much campaigning until jolted on Oct. 14 by a grand jury indictment of Sidney S. Kellam, Stanley's campaign manager, for income tax evasion. Kellam resigned. The Democrats claimed that the indictment only 19 days before the election was politically motivated. Republicans said it was not.

This brought Byrd himself into the campaign. He not only took over leadership of Stanley's campaign, but hit hard at Dalton, claiming his highway proposal was unconstitutional. Other Democratic leaders also jumped into the contest -- Gov. John S. Battle (D), Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D), Rep. William M. Tuck (D), a former governor, and Rep. Howard W. Smith (D).

The campaign was in sharp contrast to the 1952 Presidential race. Then Byrd refused to campaign for the Democratic ticket. This was interpreted as tacit endorsement of Eisenhower. Tuck resigned as Democratic state chairman and openly endorsed Eisenhower.

On the other hand, "loyalist" Democrats in the state who had stood with the Democratic ticket in 1952 gave Dalton some support in his contest. Francis Pickens Miller, a leader of the anti-Byrd Democrats who ran against Byrd for the Senate in 1952, Oct. 21 told 150,000 anti-Byrd Democrats that they were free to vote Republican in the gubernatorial election. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1287.)

Dalton remarked after the election that he thought the race would have been closer if Byrd had not personally intervened. "I think I was touching them pretty keen until the Senator got into it with all his force," said Dalton. Byrd said Nov. 4 that "under the conditions existing the election was, in my judgment, the greatest victory ever won by the Democratic Party in Virginia."

New York Mayoralty

In a race which had state and national overtones Manhattan Borough President Robert F. Wagner, Jr., 44, Democrat and son of the late Senator, Nov. 3 outstripped five opponents to become mayor of the nation's largest city, New York.

In the normally Democratic stronghold, Wagner carried all five boroughs to win by a plurality of 360,078

Democratic Vice-Chairmen?

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) suggested Nov. 5 that since Democrats now outnumber Republicans by one vote in the Senate they should demand the right to name Vice-Chairmen of key Senate Committees when Congress meets in January, 1954.

Republicans apparently will continue to control the Senate, which they organized Jan. 3, 1953. The membership in the Senate is now 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one independent (Wayne Morse of Oregon). Vice President Richard M. Nixon (R) can break a tie vote in favor of the GOP, and Morse has said he will not back a change in organization until after the 1954 elections (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1038, 1211, 1244, 1251.)

Hunt said that so far as he knows the Democrats "have no desire to take over the committees or the committee chairmanships," but are entitled to a greater voice in Senate affairs than apparently has been contemplated. Congressional Committees do not now have vice chairmen. In the absence of the chairman, the senior Republican present presides.

over two principal opponents, Harold Riegelman, Republican, and City Council President Rudoiph Halley, Liberal, and three minor opponents, Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor; David L. Weiss, Socialist Workers; and Nathan L. Karp, Industrial Government.

Wagner's victory was the biggest Democratic win in the City in eight years. He polled 1,021,488 votes to 661,410 for Riegelman, 468,392 for Halley and 54,372 for McAvoy. The vote turnout, however, was the lowest since 1945, when William O'Dwyer (D) won election by a plurality of 693,754.

The result was interpreted as strengthening the section of the Democratic party led by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the expense of the group led by James A. Farley who was Postmaster General in the Roosevelt Administration. The victory was expected to give the Democrats their best chance in many years to capture the governorship, held by the Republicans since 1943. Rep. Roosevelt is being prominently mentioned as a likely candidate for the post. Wagner's election also was interpreted as giving a strong hand to Lehman and Roosevelt to control the huge New York Democratic delegation to the 1956 Presidential nominating convention.

MARCANTONIO RESIGNATION

In the wake of the New York contest, former Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP N.Y.) resigned as state chairman of the American Labor Party on Nov. 4. Marcantonio said that a minority within the ALP failed to support its own candidate, McAvoy, and thereby endangered the chances of the Party remaining on the ballot. McAvoy polled 54,372 votes, about half what he would have polled, according to Marcantonio, if the ALP had not been torn by factionalism.

GOVERNORS CONFERENCES

A resolution calling upon the federal government to withdraw from the field of gasoline taxation was adopted by governors of the 11 Western states and the Territory of Hawaii at the annual Western Governors Conference in Albuquerque, N.M., Nov. 2-4.

The governors also adopted resolutions calling for immediate Congressional action on Hawaiian statehood, better conservation practices to restore Western lands, Congressional action to stop the "excessive flow" of foreign imports--particularly lead and zinc--into the domestic market, and continuing "necessary services" for Indians at the federal level until the states can assume responsibility for carrying on the Indian program.

This all-Republican group was particularly concerned about the difficulties of the domestic mining industry. The governors, in general, were opposed to the imposition of price ceilings on live cattle. Gov. Charles H. Russell (R Nev.), a former Congressman, was elected chairman of the group to succeed Gov. Howard Pyle (R Ariz.).

Meeting at Hot Springs, Va., Nov. 2-4, the governors of 13 Southern and border states at the annual Southern Governors Conference discussed a forthcoming Supreme Court decision which may abolish segregation in schools but took no action on the question. Gov. Johnston Murray (D Okla.), newly elected to succeed Gov. Herman Tamm (D Ga.) as chairman of the conference said, "The governors didn't want to be so presumptuous as to tell the court how it ought to rule." The governors were also much concerned about the current farm situation, but took no action.

TVA VS. DROUGHT

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) asserted in an Oct. 31 letter to President Eisenhower that the Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for keeping transportation moving along the Tennessee River in the present drought period. Kefauver, who was a candidate for the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination and is up for Senate reelection next year, said this control of water is a "dramatic example" of TVA's effectiveness in "fields entirely aside from power generation."

POWER POLICY

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) Nov. 3 asked President Eisenhower to postpone the Department of Interior's new power policy for the Missouri Basin until the Department and Congress can study the policy further. The Department has announced that, under its program for the Basin, applications for power expected to be available in 1954, 1955 and 1956 must be filed by Jan. 1. (For background on power, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1089 ff.)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Oct. 30 said it would be "unwise" for Republicans to press for enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act next year. Smathers asserted that President Eisenhower would risk losing Southern Democratic support for other Administration proposals as well if the GOP urged civil rights legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

In a Nov. 3 news release, Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) demanded that Congress attack the problem of farm-to-consumer price spreads. He said: "I have been visiting farmers throughout Iowa and I know they cannot see why farmers have to carry the whole load of declining prosperity on their backs. Most of them feel that the present Administration either does not understand current agricultural problems or is unwilling to take the necessary steps for their solution."

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) said in his Nov. 5 newsletter to constituents that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson "seems to be suffering from the dangerous cattle ailment of foot and mouth disease. Every time he opens his mouth," Burdick says, "he gets his foot in it." But Burdick added, "nothing will be gained by storming against the Secretary...he cannot carry out any proposal without the consent of Congress...So why get alarmed."

Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.), discussing "pressure groups" in his Nov. 2 newsletter, said: "The problem of pressure groups both within and outside of government, so far as economy is concerned, is many-sided. There is no more powerful, selfish pressure group than the federal bureaucracy itself. That is part of the explanation of why to date the reduction in the federal civilian payroll by the new Administration numbers only about 150,000--five per cent of the total inherited from the Truman Administration."

Reporting to constituents from the Middle East, Rep. Harold C. Ostertag (R N.Y.) Nov. 5 wrote: "Everywhere one goes in the Middle East, one is conscious of the seething, explosive tensions which seem close to eruption. Turkey and Israel are bright spots to a visiting American; both have stable governments and are vigorously sure of their national objectives. Both have created working democracies against staggering odds. Both face tremendous problems, but with high morale and strong faith."

In a speech before the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, Rep. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. said: "It is more important than ever before for all Americans to accept their own individual share of the responsibility of world leadership that now rests on our country (and) we cannot be prepared to do this, each in his own way, unless we are both inspired and instructed in the patriotic way of life....there is a great job of patriotic instruction to be done here at home."

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) said in his Nov. 5 newsletter: "It now appears to be a good bet that Congress in its next session will enact substantially the same farm price support legislation which has been on the statute books since 1949. This is one ray of sunshine emerging from the cloudy and bleak agricultural picture..."

Reporting on his European trip, Rep. Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.) said Nov. 3: "In all the sections I visited, everyone seemed to know of Sen. (Joseph R.) McCarthy (R Wis.) and his investigations. Even during short political discussions, this subject was always broached in the very beginning of conversations. It is unfortunate that the general opinion is that Senator McCarthy is another Hitler and has gone too far in his investigations."

Executive Briefs

The President

FARM MESSAGE

President Eisenhower said Nov. 4 that he would outline the Administration farm program in his State of the Union message, and follow up with a special message on the subject. He stated as his goal a program which would last a long time and meet the interests of all segments of the nation.

COMMUTES DEATH SENTENCE

President Eisenhower Nov. 2 commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Tomoya (Meatball) Kawakita. In 1948, Kawakita was convicted of treason for brutality toward American prisoners of war in a World War II Japanese prison camp. Mr. Eisenhower, after 10 months deliberation, commuted the sentence to life and a fine of \$10,000 "in the interests of the United States."

ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT

President Eisenhower Nov. 5 signed an executive order clearing the way for New York State and the Canadian province of Ontario for joint construction of the St. Lawrence River Power Project. The President also established the U.S. section of the Joint Board of Engineers. The power project has no direct connection with construction of the controversial St. Lawrence Seaway. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 633, 815.)

ADAMS ON STATES RIGHTS

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams Nov. 5 in Colorado Springs, Colo., told the Soil Conservation Society of America that he gets "weary sometimes at the static states-righters who...want...usurped power returned and yet are the first to complain when a federal subsidy is reduced or a pet project discontinued." He defended reorganization of the Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service.

Departments, Agencies

WELFARE AIDE "FIRED"

Jane Hoey, Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was "fired" Nov. 3 to make way for an "Administration representative." An announcement said that Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby had asked Miss Hoey to vacate her post, which pays \$12,400 a year, by Dec. 1.

Miss Hoey said she had been offered an opportunity to resign or take another position, but insisted she be "fired" in order to "make things clear." She will be eligible for a pension on Jan. 1. Accumulated vacation time may make it possible for her to retire on full pension.

The Bureau handles the largest grants-in-aid program of the federal government and spent more than \$1.3 billion in fiscal 1953. Under-Secretary Nelson Rockefeller asserted there could be no distinction between "policy-making and mere recommendation of policy," the latter being Miss Hoey's role. "There is nothing political about poverty," Miss Hoey replied.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Nov. 4 said the latest Soviet note to the Western powers "manifests no intention to get together" but an intention to "create as many difficulties as possible." In other press conference comments on the first anniversary of his election, the President said:

He was not completely pleased with the results of the Nov. 3 elections, but "I've lost skirmishes before" (see page 1311)

He believed the Administration is on the way to producing a program which will win the support of the people

He was consulted about, and approved, the Department of Agriculture reorganization plan put into effect Nov. 2 (see page 1316)

His endorsement of Republican candidates would depend on whether they had reputations for honesty and integrity

He's sure the people, in 1952, voted for an orderly, progressive change, and not some other kind of change

He couldn't say whether a blanket endorsement of Republican candidates would apply in 1954 whether or not these candidates supported Administration programs (see pages 1299-1307)

He didn't think the Nov. 3 elections would make him reappraise Administration policies

Peace is the primary goal of the Administration

Gen. George C. Marshall is one of the great patriots of our times

And said he will try to protect civil service and still fill policy-making positions with Administration supporters.

DENY SPANISH A-BOMB STORE

Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott, in Greece, Nov. 4 denied that he had said the U.S. has plans to store atomic bombs in Spain. Announcement of such plans was attributed to him in Spanish newspapers Nov. 2. Secretaries John Foster Dulles (State) and Charles E. Wilson (Defense) Nov. 3 said the U.S. has "no plans" to stockpile atomic weapons in Spain. Bases in Spain were obtained by agreement Sept. 26. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1231, 1298.)

NO BREACH OF LOGAN ACT

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said Nov. 3 he doesn't think the Logan Act of 1799 would apply to a letter from Rep. Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) to South Korean President Syngman Rhee. O'Konski asked Rhee to free North Korean prisoners held by the UN. The Logan Act forbids citizens from interfering in U.S. foreign policy matters. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1270.)

\$42 BILLION FOR DEFENSE

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Nov. 3 estimated that defense spending for the fiscal year 1954, ending next June 30, may run to \$42 billion. Wilson also indicated he would approve an Army proposal to stabilize the draft at 37,000 men a month. Draft calls now are running at about 23,000 monthly.

MASS DESTRUCTION?

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said Oct. 30 that the "possibility of sudden, mass destruction ... of whole cities and populations does exist." Humphrey, in an address to the Philadelphia Union League Club, emphasized the danger to the nation from the "long range bomber" and the "awful destructive power of atomic weapons." These threats, he said, made it necessary to "spend and to sacrifice whatever is necessary -- and I repeat -- whatever is necessary, for a logical, ordered and balanced defense program."

MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM

Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge Oct. 30 asserted the "most serious" problem faced by the government is the "structure and cost of an adequate defense." Dodge told the Executives Club of Chicago that the Administration cannot reorganize the vast fiscal structure of the government "in a few months."

Commissions

LEAD, ZINC IMPORTS

The Tariff Commission began hearings Nov. 3 on the effects of lead and zinc imports on domestic mining. The hearings were based on: 1) a petition by the National Lead and Zinc Committee for a Commission recommendation that the President use the escape clause to withdraw reciprocal trade concessions; and 2) resolutions by the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee directing the Commission to study the lead-zinc import situation. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1031-1032.)

Spokesmen for mining interests -- producers and labor unions -- advocated curtailment of imports, painting a picture of economic distress in mining states. Among these witnesses were Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah) and Sandor Klein, testifying for Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho). Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) submitted a statement.

Lead and zinc importers said domestic mines cannot supply the nation's needs. Klein said imports should "supplement, not supplant" domestic production.

Otto Herres, chairman of the petitioning Lead and Zinc Committee, said that the 50 per cent boost in duties permissible under the law would be inadequate protection. He urged that Congress enact an import tax. Such a tax was provided for in HR 5894, recommended by the House. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 989.) Klein also called for additional protective legislation. R. A. Young, of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, said import quotas would be undesirable, but advocated increased duties.

Hearings continued Nov. 4 and 5.

SEEK WHITTEN RIDER REPEAL

The U. S. Civil Service Commission Oct. 5 announced it was "hopeful" about obtaining repeal of the Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) rider in the upcoming session of Congress. The rider, approved in 1950, places restrictions on hiring and promotion practices in the Civil Service. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 134, 137.)

FARMER AND POLITICS

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Nov. 2 ordered immediate implementation of his plan for reorganizing his Department. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1249.) Benson said that opposition to changes in the soil conservation set-up (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1292) stems from "misleading and unfounded" statements by officers of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

Walter S. Davis, Jr., president of the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, calling the reorganization "an outrage," claimed Nov. 2 that he had "documented evidence... proving Benson and his aides are guilty of most serious misrepresentation and falsification of facts."

Several Members of Congress had urged Benson to postpone the reorganization. Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee Oct. 31 said portions of the plan relating to the Soil Conservation Service should be delayed until "misunderstanding and controversy" are cleared up, while the rest of the reorganization should be implemented.

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) said Nov. 1 that he would seek repeal of Benson's reorganizational authority.

Former President Herbert Hoover, however, Oct. 30, supported the reorganization. He said critics have "apparently been misled or inspired by officials who will be displaced" through the reshuffling.

Nov. 2, after Benson's announcement, Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.) said: "Benson has signed his political death warrant." Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), calling Benson's decision "terribly disappointing," said "It is unfortunate that a Secretary of Agriculture must be that uncompromising." Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said, however, that Benson "did well" in resisting "hostile pressure." Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said Nov. 3 that regional soil conservation offices, to be eliminated under terms of the reorganization, "were the spark plugs of the whole soil conservation program."

SHIFT TO STATES?

Secretary Benson said Nov. 2 that he favors greater emphasis on state-local leadership and financial responsibility for promoting stability and prosperity in agriculture. The Administration hopes, he said, to reduce the federal "bureaucratic bite" of money spent.

Speaking before the Southern Governors Conference, Benson cited "the three great needs" as lower costs of farm operation, better quality of farm products, and improvement of the marketing system. He estimated that farm costs and prices may continue to fall in 1954, with farm income remaining steady.

Nov. 3, Gov. William S. Beardsley (R Iowa) called Benson's proposal to shift more of the financial burden to the states "impractical and unrealistic." Since the federal government collects 80 per cent of the tax revenue, he said, "it is up to the federal government to pull 80 per cent of the load. To attempt to cut the American economy into 48 segments is ridiculous."

In a radio interview Nov. 2, Benson said President Eisenhower generally agrees with him that flexible price supports are preferable to rigid supports.

WESTERN GOVERNORS

Republican governors of Western states meeting in Albuquerque, N.M., generally agreed Nov. 2 that political damage to their party stemming from Administration farm policy has been over-estimated. Gov. J. Bracken Lee (Utah) said "we stand to lose more by giving in to a loud minority than by standing firm on our principles."

Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (Wash.) called attacks on Secretary Benson "a lot of Democratic wishful thinking."

Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (N.M.) said Benson "could turn out to be the hero of the entire situation."

FARM PRICES FALL

Farm prices declined 2/34 per cent in the month ending Oct. 15, the Agriculture Department reported Oct. 30, while prices paid by farmers dipped about 0.33 per cent. The Oct. 15 level of farm prices was 11.5 per cent below a year ago and 20 per cent below the record high. Prices paid by farmers were three per cent below a year ago and 4.8 per cent below their record high.

Farm prices averaged 91 per cent of parity, the lowest level since May, 1941.

Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) Nov. 2 urged the Senate Agriculture Committee to investigate the "spread" between prices received by farmers for their produce and prices paid by consumers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1216.)

Walter Garver, manager of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's agricultural department, said Nov. 2 that declines in farm prices constitute "an adjustment toward normal," not "a panicky emergency." He conceded, however, that farmers are caught in a "squeeze" because their costs have not fallen as fast as their incomes.

Congressmen Comment

BENSON DEFENDED

Sens. William Langer (R N.D.) and George D. Aiken (R Vt.) defended Secretary Benson against those demanding his resignation. Nov. 2, Langer said "politicians... are hoping they can fool the farmers" by making Benson "the goat."

Aiken praised Benson Nov. 1 as "one of the most conscientious and capable public servants we've ever had in government." Oct. 31, Aiken predicted that prices for best grades of beef will average "about the same as last year."

YOUNG VS. BENSON

Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) said Oct. 31 that he regretted "speaking hastily" Oct. 22 when he said that President Eisenhower's absence would help Republicans campaigning for Congress in the Midwest. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1268.) Young said he planned no "formal request" for the resignation of Secretary Benson, but said he continued to believe Benson should quit.

COTTON ACREAGE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said Oct. 31 that he will ask Congress to authorize a "reasonable increase" in cotton acreage allotments to avoid "great hardship." He said he had no choice under existing law in proclaiming allotments of 17,910,000 acres. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1249.)

Nov. 2, Assistant Secretary John H. Davis told members of the International Cotton Advisory Committee that U.S. cotton farmers are eager to expand exports.

Nov. 2, Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said that Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) and James O. Eastland (D Miss.) had agreed tentatively on a compromise to overcome Western objections that existing acreage allotment formulas discriminate against that region in favor of the South.

OTHER COMMENTS

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said Oct. 31 that "farmers are sore with a slow burn" because "they think campaign promises have not been kept..."

Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) said Oct. 31 that prices for canner and cutter (low-grade) cattle had risen despite a "political smoke screen."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Oct. 29 asked Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly Legislation to launch an investigation of "possible" monopoly in industries from which farmers buy machinery and supplies. He observed that farmers complain of being caught in a "squeeze" between low prices and high costs. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1273.)

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) predicted Nov. 3 that Congress will restrict imports of Canadian rye, barley, and oats, which he said have been used in some cases for "market manipulation of the worst type." (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 612, 1213.) Jenner said he hoped President Eisenhower would impose oat quotas on the basis of a report by the Tariff Commission. He urged that import quotas to protect parity prices be made automatic.

Farm Groups

The Board of Directors of the Wisconsin Farmers Union Oct. 30 asked Secretary Benson to announce plans to continue support of dairy products at 90 per cent of parity beyond their scheduled expiration April 1, 1954. Dairy products are supported under the Secretary's discretionary authority.

The Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association warned Oct. 31 that cattle price supports would encourage surpluses to "plague the industry." The Illinois Agricultural Association said price props on cattle would be "impossible to administer."

On agricultural supports in general, the New York State Grange Oct. 30 advocated flexible price props while agriculture moves toward the goal of freedom from "all price supports and government controls."



New Hearings

DEFENSE FINANCE -- Subcommittee No. 3 of the Senate Armed Services Committee Nov. 2 began a three-day hearing to determine to what extent the Department of Defense had accepted business methods of management control and financing. Authority to make the changeover was voted by Congress under the Armed Services Unification Act of 1949. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 474 ff.)

Subcommittee members were Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Chairman; Francis Case (R S.D.) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.). Flanders said the need for the inquiry was demonstrated by the "report of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith's (R Maine) Subcommittee on Ammunition Shortages." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1087.)

Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens testified that military and naval officers, not civilians, should direct the finances of the services. He said the Army and Air Force now have generals as controllers, the Navy a civilian, and that better controllers could be developed among uniformed officers than among civilians because of the limitation on government salaries.

Former Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett, Ferdinand Eberstadt, former War Production Board official, and Franz Schneider, management expert, all said that financial managing should rest with a civilian Assistant Secretary, directly responsible to the Secretary of his Department. Lovett added there was room for a "rich harvest" of savings in the defense establishment by improving auditing and inventory systems.

Eberstadt agreed there was "a substantial amount" of "avoidable waste." He asserted the Korean ammunition shortage might have been remedied more quickly if civilians held top Pentagon fiscal positions. Schneider, of the Newmont Mining Co., New York, and once with the 1947 Hoover Commission, said it was "entirely clear" that departmental controllers should be civilians and "devote their whole time to controller functions."

Bernard Baruch sent a letter to the Subcommittee which asserted there was "room for improvement" in defense fiscal procedures.

On Nov. 3, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said he preferred civilians in top fiscal posts. He added, however, that a military man can do the job well, too. H. Lee White, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Management, said he favored a military man.

Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson argued for civilian fiscal control. Flanders asked whether the Navy could come up with an annual cost figure for operation of the battleship Missouri. Anderson said the Navy cost accounting system could now supply the answer.

Stevens returned Nov. 4 and reiterated his belief in favor of a military controller. He asserted he was not in conflict with Wilson. Stevens said he gave his views "without consultation with anybody." The difference of opinion, he said, indicated that "Mr. Wilson has put together a team whose members have ideas of their own." But, Stevens added, he would accept a civilian controller.

Continued Hearings

FARM TOUR -- Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee Nov. 4 reassured farmers protesting reorganization of the Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service (see page 1316.) The Committee began the Far Western portion of its "grassroots" tour Nov. 2 in Cheyenne, Wyo. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1274), where cattlemen disagreed on need for rigid price supports. Frank Milenski, La Junta, Colo., suggested control of cattle surpluses through limitations on market weight, not numbers.

"We have lost confidence in the U.S. Department of Agriculture and hope you can take over," Claude Meyers of the Oregon Association of Soil Conservation Districts told the Committee Nov. 4 in Pendleton, Ore.

Operators of small ranches Nov. 4 asked for action to halt cattle price declines, but spokesmen for cattlemen's associations said supports were not needed.

Wheat farmers asked price supports; wool growers requested high tariffs; apple growers urged reduction of tariffs; potato growers proposed extension of marketing agreements; and diversified farmers asked that additional crops be supported.

RADAR ESPIONAGE -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Oct. 29 continued to probe alleged espionage at the Evans Radar Laboratory of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Monmouth, N. J. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1296.) Subcommittee aides carried on as Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) continued a speaking tour started Oct. 26.

Chief counsel Robert Morris of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Oct. 29 made public an affidavit naming Alexander Svenchansky, Russian-born radio broadcaster, as a member of a Soviet spy ring. The Affidavit was sworn to by Harry Gold, convicted atom-spy serving a 30-year term in the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary.

Morris revealed the information after receiving it from staff members of the Investigations Subcommittee. Svenchansky was dismissed from a position with the United Nations last year after he refused to tell the Internal Security group if he was a member of the Communist Party. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 257, 258.)

In Los Angeles Oct. 31, McCarthy said one of the members of the Army's top loyalty screening board in the Pentagon has been removed from office because of alleged activities in Communist-front organizations. The Chairman declined to identify the man, but said he was appointed under the Truman Administration.

On Oct. 30, Investigations Subcommittee aides said a civilian employee at Fort Monmouth, suspended for security reasons, was reinstated Oct. 29 when it was learned he was mistaken for another man with an identical name.

On Nov. 2, it was announced that another convicted atom-spy, David Greenglass, would be subpoenaed. McCarthy said Greenglass would be "able to give us valuable information" on the alleged spying at Monmouth. O. John Rogge, Greenglass' attorney, and former Assistant

Attorney General, denied that Greenglass had "important information."

McCarthy said Nov. 3 that a man believed to be Abraham Brothman, who served a prison term for persuading Gold to lie to a 1947 grand jury investigating espionage, was believed working in a radar plant in Port Jervis, N.Y. McCarthy spoke to officials of the plant, the Techni-Flex Co., who said that Brothman was there, but enjoyed the "complete confidence" of associates. A spokesman said this plant has nothing to do with radar, and its main work is making "connectors for gas stoves."

Among eight witnesses questioned Nov. 3, McCarthy said, was one fired from Monmouth in 1941 for being a Communist, but who now works for a private firm doing secret work for the Signal Corps. The Chairman didn't identify the man except to say he was a friend of Rosenberg's, and that he denied being a Communist at the present time.

On Nov. 4 Brothman testified. McCarthy said the witness refused to say whether he is a Communist agent now, is engaged in espionage, and whether his wife is a Communist.

McCarthy said an official of Techni-Flex, whom he didn't identify, testified the firm worked on defense contracts involving radar, and that Brothman had "free run of the plant." The witness identified himself to reporters as Norman Gaboriault, president of the firm. Despite McCarthy's statement, Gaboriault denied to newsmen that the firm had any work involving radar.

Also Nov. 4, McCarthy said a Harvard University physics professor who worked on secret radar material for the Signal Corps in World War II refused to tell the Subcommittee whether he ever gave any data to Communist agents. The professor, who was not identified, worked on radar projects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1943 to 1945, according to McCarthy, who quoted the witness as saying he was not now a Communist, but declining to say whether he was one on Feb. 28, 1951.

McCarthy Nov. 5 identified the Harvard professor as Wendell H. Furry, and demanded that Harvard dismiss him. Harvard officials did not comment.

The Chairman also said an engineer once employed on top secret Army radar projects is a member of the Communist underground. McCarthy said the engineer, in testimony, refused to say whether he stole radar secrets for delivery to "other espionage agents." He said the engineer worked at Tele-Communications Laboratories, which he (McCarthy) described as a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, from 1943 to 1951.

NAVY "INFILTRATION" -- A Communist cell of at least 13 persons had access to Navy Department secrets during World War II, according to an Oct. 30 statement of Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Velde announced that the Committee had heard testimony from eight witnesses. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1297.) He added that the full story will come as a "terrific surprise to people" when it can be told.

PRISON INTERVIEWS

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Nov. 5 announced a set of rules under which Congressional Committees may take testimony and examine inmates of federal prisons. The regulations were drawn in connection with Senate Investigations Subcommittee visits to the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary to interview convicted atom-spies David Greenglass and Harry Gold.

Brownell's rules made it clear that no prisoner was to be taken from federal institutions, as was first proposed by Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

The rules:

Requests for examination to be granted when "no pending investigation...will be adversely affected"

Requests to be made, in writing, to the Attorney General

The warden to have authority to limit the number of persons present; the warden must be present, and

The Department of Justice has the right also to be represented.

Reports, Recommendations

VETERANS INSURANCE -- Two subcommittees of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee released a report Nov. 1 on the findings of their recently completed inspection trip to study the handling of government insurance. The report recommended that employers of veterans collect insurance premiums for the government by deducting them from veterans' paychecks--but only when such a deduction is requested by the veteran. The report urged the Veterans Administration to push the idea as it would mean a "substantial savings" in government bookkeeping costs as well as "greater security" for the veteran.

SEC AMENDMENTS -- Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.), Chairman of the Securities, Insurance and Banking Subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, said Nov. 4 that investment bankers and stock exchange leaders had agreed with the five Security Exchange Commissioners, at a closed session, on a number of amendments to the SEC Act of 1933-34. The proposed amendments, Bush said, are aimed at reducing "unnecessary delay and complexity" but "keep intact the original intent of the Act--protecting the investor and requiring full disclosure." He said the proposed amendments would be introduced at the January session of Congress and promised full public hearings.

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT -- Number of members is not a good gauge of Communist influence, according to a report Oct. 30 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's special internal security subcommittee. The 60-page report surveys the strength, tactics and objectives of the Communist movement, country by country and region by region.

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) wrote, in an introduction, that a small group of Communists in a given country might be vital to a Red plan, while a large Communist vote in another country may reflect little more than dissatisfaction with the government in power. The effectiveness of the Communist movement underground is the real index of the Party's strength, Wiley said.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Canadian government Nov. 4 informally rejected a U.S. Department of State request that it help the Senate Judiciary Committee's Internal Security Subcommittee interview Igor Guzenko, former Russian embassy code clerk at Ottawa. The Department Oct. 29 requested Canadian aid. Guzenko has been quoted as saying he'd be glad to help the Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1296, 1297.)

A Subcommittee spokesman said Nov. 3 that H. L. Hunt, Dallas, Tex., oil operator had paid for 50,000 copies of the report "Interlocking Subversion in Government Departments." The spokesman said the copies were paid for at the Government Printing Office wholesale rate of four cents a copy, making the cost \$2,000.

Since publication of the report in August (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1087, 1120.), the Subcommittee has sent out 110,000 copies. In addition, the Republican National Committee has purchased 50,000 copies for distribution among party workers.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures, said Nov. 2 that September was the 14th consecutive month in which net reductions of government civilian personnel in executive agencies were reported. As compared with September, 1952, reductions in twelve months totaled 172,291, according to Byrd's statement.

Coming Up 18 Furn

AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION -- Chairman George H. Bender (R Ohio) of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Public Accounts announced Oct. 30 that hearings will be held on reorganization of the Agriculture Department. He asked Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to postpone implementation of the reorganization until after the hearings. When Benson placed the plan in effect Nov. 2 (see page 1316), the hearings were scheduled for Nov. 10, with the Secretary as a witness. Later Nov. 2 Bender said the hearings would be held.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY -- Hearings of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency will begin in Washington Nov. 18, Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Chairman, said Nov. 5. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1068.) Other members of the three-man group are Sens. William Langer (R N.D.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

On Tour

SOUTH, CENTRAL AMERICA -- Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) of the American Republics Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee left Nov. 5 on a five-week tour of Haiti, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Trinidad and British Guiana. Green, accompanied on the trip by Committee staff aid Pat Holt, said Nov. 2 that its main purpose "is to gather material for a report to the Committee on political conditions in the area." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1298.)

FAR EAST -- Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Chairman of the Far East Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on a one-man study trip of the Far East, arrived in Tokyo, Japan, Nov. 3.

EUROPEAN AID -- Two Florida Democrats, Reps. Robert L.F. Sikes of the House Appropriations Committee and Bill Lantaff of the House Government Operations Committee, said in joint statement Nov. 3, following their return from Europe, that "further economic assistance for these nations cannot be justified and a modified program of direct military aid is sufficient to insure free world security." Citing "the improvement of conditions abroad" to the extent that "some nations have even reduced their taxes," the two estimated that more than \$500 million could be saved by trimming the foreign aid program. Sike's office said that one of the purposes of the official trip was to "investigate the coordination between our foreign policy and our military spending."

FOREIGN BUILDING -- Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), head of a House Appropriations special group to investigate the government's foreign building program, and Reps. Sam Coon (R Ore.) and Prince H. Preston, Jr. (D Ga.), members of the group, Nov. 3 left for Bangkok, Thailand, after a three-day investigation of American embassy housing facilities in New Delhi, India. The group met informally with India's Prime Minister Nehru on Nov. 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1298.)

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE -- Three members of the Agriculture Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, Reps. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.), Chairman, Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) and Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.), studying the foreign aid program and agricultural methods in Europe, Asia and the far East, left Formosa Oct. 29 for Okinawa.

REAL ESTATE -- Rep. John Phillips (R Calif.), who returned from a European tour Oct. 30 on assignments from the House American Battle Monuments Committee and the Appropriations Committee, said Oct. 29 in a letter to constituents that France's Baron Henri Rothschild sold the United States a magnificent mansion in Paris for \$2 million, then stripped it of its paneling, marble staircase and door knobs. Though Phillips called the deal a "cleaning", he said "the grounds are undoubtedly worth the price we paid."

SPANISH BASES -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said from Madrid, Spain, Nov. 5 that he feels the new Spanish-American military agreement is the best the United States has made in Europe. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1298.)

PACIFIC TERRITORIES -- Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.), Chairman of both the Department of Interior Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, will leave the second week of November on a tour of the Mid-Pacific to learn what sort of civil government might be worked out for the trust territory islands. Cordon will be accompanied by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) of the Department of Interior Subcommittee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1224.)

VISITS TITO -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) of the House Public Works Committee was reported by the Belgrade Radio to have visited Yugoslavia's Premier Josip Tito on Oct. 29. A spokesman from Blatnik's office said the Congressman is on official Committee business.

SUEZ -- Rep. Leroy Johnson (R Calif.), Chairman of a six-man special subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee, said Oct. 29, following the group's 45-minute conference in Cairo, Egypt, with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi on the Anglo-Egyptian Suez dispute, that the Subcommittee was hopeful an agreement will be reached on the Suez issue. The group is on a world tour to study security problems confronting anti-Communist nations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1298.)

DP PROGRAM -- Rep. J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.), member of a special subcommittee on Immigration of the House Judiciary Committee, said Oct. 29 upon his return from Europe that American consuls have been urged to make a personal inquiry into the background of aliens coming into the United States under the Displaced Person Act. He said the Subcommittee, which is looking into the DP program, had emphasized to American consuls in Germany and Italy that "the Act gives them the right to refuse, even without explanation, admission into the U.S. of anyone they suspect of having a Communist, subversive or criminal background." Other members of the group are Reps. Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.), Chairman; Edgar A. Jones (R Ill.), Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) and Ruth Thompson (R Mich.).

POINT IV, REFUGEES -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee left for England Nov. 4 to begin a five-nation inspection tour of United States Point Four aid and of Asian and Arab refugee problems.

NIXON IN HONG KONG

Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived in Hong Kong Nov. 5 from Hanoi, Indo-China. On Nov. 4, Nixon, after a front-line tour of Indo-China's Red River Delta, said, "Under no circumstances could negotiations take place which in effect would place people who want freedom and independence in perpetual bondage." At a dinner party in Dalat, Indo-China, Nov. 2, Nixon told Vietnamese Chief of State Bao Dai and his ministers, "If your country is to be independent and free it is first necessary to defeat the representatives of Communist imperialism on your soil." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1298.)

MARTIN IN AUSTRIA

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said from Vienna, Austria, Nov. 5, "It looks like we Republicans got a good licking" in the Nov. 3 United States elections. On Nov. 2, Martin told the Russians in a Voice of America broadcast that hostile acts by Communist governments had forced the "free world" to create regional defense organizations like NATO to maintain peace. Martin said he made a series of broadcasts to Russia, Estonia, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary and Poland assuring his listeners that "the American people want a just and lasting peace for all peoples."

HEALTH, HOSPITAL STUDY

A special subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee left Nov. 5 for Europe to study health and hospital programs. The group includes Reps. Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.), Commerce Committee Chairman, Richard W. Hoffman (R Ill.), William L. Springer (R Ill.) and Dr. Andrew Stevenson of the Committee staff. Wolverton said the Subcommittee's principal purpose is to learn more about methods of meeting serious illness, especially insurance methods.

FREER INFORMATION FLOW

President Eisenhower Nov. 6 issued an executive order designed to attain a "proper balance" between "the need to protect information important to the defense" of the U. S. and the "need for citizens to know what their government is doing." Effective Dec. 15, 1953, the order replaces an order issued by former President Truman on Sept. 24, 1951. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 799.)

The Eisenhower order:

- Eliminates the "restricted" category for documents, leaving only "top secret," "secret," and "confidential"
- Establishes a check on the program's efficiency
- Takes away document-classifying authority from 28 agencies
- Gives classifying authority to agency heads only
- Permits some agency heads to delegate classifying authority to subordinates, and
- Defines what information is to be classified, how it is to be transmitted, stored, marked, and destroyed, if necessary.

ADMINISTRATION REVIEWS

A REPUBLICAN'S

Senate majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Nov. 4 reviewed the first 10 months of the Eisenhower Administration and said GOP control had "reversed the 20 year trend" toward "centralization of power in Washington." He spoke to the National Affairs Forum in Jackson, Miss.

In Cincinnati, Nov. 6, Knowland expressed confidence the Republicans would "close ranks" to control both Congressional chambers.

AN INDEPENDENT'S

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) asserted Nov. 5 that the slogan of the Administration had become "wait till next year." "It's all very well for the manager of a baseball team," said Morse, but "it's no way to run a government." In a speech to the Farmers Union of North Dakota, the Oregon independent said "corporate farm interests ... call the shots in the Department of Agriculture these days."

PROPOSES PROBE REFORMS

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) Nov. 5 said he will press for legislation in the next session to safeguard individuals from "financial and moral ruin" which may result from "irresponsible charges" before Congressional committees. In an address to the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, the New Yorker said he would ask the Administration to include such a measure on its "must" list. (For background on investigations debate, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1157 ff.)

SECURITY FIRINGS

The Department of State announced Nov. 5 that since the Eisenhower Administration assumed office, 306 American employees had been dropped from the Department for security reasons. State also reported that it had discharged 178 foreign employees from service overseas for the same reason. Security cases are distinguished from other layoffs, such as those made on economy grounds.

Congressional Briefs

DEBT CEILING

Senate Finance Committee Member Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) Oct. 31 reiterated his intention to fight any move to increase the \$275 billion ceiling on the public debt. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1133.) On Oct. 26, the Treasury announced the marketing Nov. 9 of \$2 billion in 94-month bonds which brought that part of the public debt subject to the ceiling to at least \$274.5 billion. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1290.) A Treasury spokesman said Nov. 2 that "special measures" must be taken before Nov. 9 to assure that the debt limit will not be broken. The spokesman said the Treasury can wipe out some of the debt by buying back some government securities held by the Federal Reserve System, paying for them with some of its working cash reserve of about \$4.5 billions.

TARIFFS

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), a leading Congressional spokesman for a higher protective tariff, Oct. 29 predicted that Congress would reject "any proposal which will admit a flood of imports." In a speech to the Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy in Washington, Simpson asserted the U.S. "cannot maintain its present wage and living standards" if it is to "adopt a free trade policy" or a "policy of further substantial tariff reductions."

The President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, studying the trade-tariff problem, concluded two days of hearings Oct. 29. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1290.)

"BELLYACHERS"

"Chronic bellyachers" are aiding the Communist cause by calling on the U.S. to turn its back on the rest of the world, Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) said Oct. 30 in Racine, Wis. Wiley, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, added he will "continue to defend the sound proposition that this country cannot play the role of an ostrich."

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX

The ranking Senate Finance Committee Democrat, Walter F. George (Ga.), Oct. 30 said Congress should rescind the 33 per cent increase in Old Age and Survivors Insurance taxes slated to take effect Jan. 1, 1954. George added it would be "less than fair" to persons in low-income brackets. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1294.)

EX-REP. McMULLEN DIES

Former Rep. Chester B. McMullen (D Fla.), 50, died Nov. 3 after a long illness. An attorney, McMullen represented the First District from 1951-1953. He declined to run for re-election in 1952.

DENY FEDERAL PENSIONS?

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) Oct. 30 said he would ask for legislation to deny federal pension rights to a "former State Department official convicted of perjury," and two Members of Congress convicted of corrupt practices while in office. Williams mentioned no names, but his descriptions fitted Alger Hiss and former Reps. Andrew J. May (D Ky.), 78, and J. Parnell Thomas (R N.J.)

58. May and Thomas served prison terms after the passage of the Congressional retirement law.

Williams said Nov. 1 that when Congress reconvenes he would introduce a bill to ban free or cut-rate steamship passage for Congressmen and other public officials. Such a ban, he said, "should go far in the breaking up of lobbying activities of certain steamship companies" in connection with maritime subsidy legislation.

RACING INVESTIGATION?

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Oct. 30 urged an investigation of what he termed "shocking conditions.... concerning harness racing in New York state," (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1276, 1287) in a letter to Chairman John W. Bricker (R Ohio) of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Kefauver pointed out that the Commerce group took over the functions of the 1951 Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, which Kefauver headed. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 341 ff.)

FIRST CHANCE TO INVEST

Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.) said Nov. 4 that persons and institutions wanting to make "real savings" should be given the first chance to invest in U.S. Treasury bonds. Patman, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee said he would offer a bill at the next session of Congress to provide that no bonds be allotted to "any commercial bank, acting on its own account" until the subscriptions of all other persons have been allotted in full.

OPPOSE KOREA CENSORSHIP

Two members of the Senate Armed Services Committee Nov. 4 spoke out against any censorship, other than that required for security reasons, on news from Korea. Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) commented on a growing trend toward "double" censorship there. An Associated Press correspondent has reported that some items were censored twice for "political" content.

POINT FOUR

Five Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Nov. 5 charged that the Point Four program of foreign technical aid is being "smothered under the massive military aid program." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1215.) In a letter to Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen, Sens. Guy M. Gillette (Iowa), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), Theodore F. Green (R.I.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Mike Mansfield (Mont.) questioned the wisdom of the Administration's announced plan to combine the Point Four program with military and economic aid. Stassen, in reply, said the Senators were "grossly misinformed," that the technical assistance program has been "liberated from excessive Washington bureaucracy."

CORRECTION

Dr. Robert Skaife is field secretary of the National Education Association Commission for the Defense of Democracy. He was incorrectly listed as executive secretary on page 1283 of CQ Weekly Report.

THUMBNAIL INDEX

Communist Movement	1319
Debt Ceiling	1322
Defense Finances	1318
Democratic Vice-Chairmen? . . .	1313
Eisenhower and Congress	1299
 Eisenhower Issues	1307
Eisenhower Press Conference . .	1315
Eisenhower Support, Charts . . .	1304
Farm Tour	1318
Farmer and Politics	1316
 Governors Conferences	1314
Internal Security	1320
League of Women Voters	1308
Marcantonio Resignation	1313
Navy "Infiltration"	1319
 New Jersey Election	1311
New York Election	1313
On Tour	1320
Pressures	1310
Radar Espionage	1318
 SEC Amendments	1319
Tariffs	1322
Veterans Insurance	1319
Virginia Election	1312
Welfare Aide "Fired"	1315

CQ Features

Committee Roundup	1318
Congressional Briefs	1322
Congressional Quotes	1314
CQ Quiz	iv
Executive Briefs	1315
Political Notes	1311
Story of the Week	1299
Summary of the Week	ii



congressional quiz

1. Q--Can Congress "fire" a member of the Cabinet?

A--Congress cannot summarily expel a member of the Cabinet. It can, of course, adopt a resolution asking the President to dismiss the member. And Cabinet officers, like other civil officers of the United States, can be impeached. Impeachment proceedings usually take some time and would require particularly strong feeling against the official, including a charge of some crime or malfeasance in office. Of the 12 impeachment trials in U. S. history, one concerned a President, Andrew Johnson, and one a Cabinet official, William W. Belknap, Secretary of War under President Grant, was acquitted of a bribery charge when a question as to jurisdiction was raised.

2. Q--Did the U. S. ever have a Congress consisting of just one house?

A--The Continental Congress had a single house. The Articles of Confederation, delegated legislative power, for actions the states could not handle individually, to a Continental Congress of delegates from the 13 states. After the Revolutionary War, pressure for establishment of a stronger national government led to the adoption of the Constitution, which was declared ratified on March 4, 1789. A compromise between the large in population, and small states, the document called for a two-house Congress, the House based on population (for the large states) and the Senate on equal representation (for the less populous states.)

3. Q--How many current Senators and Representatives are not native citizens?

A--At least eight Members of Congress, including one Senator, were not born in the U. S. They list these birthplaces in their biographies in the Congressional Directory: Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.), Canada; and Reps. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), Wales; Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), Poland; Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.), Bulgaria; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.), Canada; Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), England; Otto Krueger (R N.D.), Russia, and Robert Crosser (D Ohio), Scotland.

4. Q--Will American businessmen be allowed to develop atomic power for industrial purposes?

A--Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee Oct. 29 said he would sponsor legislation to open the way for private development of atomic power, during the next session of Congress. Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray Oct. 22 announced the AEC's intention to build an industrial atomic reactor (power plant) capable of producing at least 60,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. Atomic energy has been a government monopoly under terms of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

5. Q--The present defense budget is about \$53 billion per year. Will the country be able to afford much more than that in the next few years?

A--The U.S. could afford another \$17 to \$22 billion for defense by 1956, according to the National Planning Association, a private social and economic research organization. The Association said Oct. 25 that the country could carry a defense budget of from \$70 to \$75 billion by that time, without a substantial increase in taxes, heavier deficit financing or direct wartime controls.

6. Q--I've heard quite a bit recently about the farm "problem" and Administration plans for a price support program, but when will a program be ready?

A--President Eisenhower reiterated Oct. 28 that the Administration farm program will be ready for Congress in January. The President added he would not call a special session of the Congress to deal with the "problem" unless a new crisis related to drought or disaster arises. Among the groups making a study of the farm program are the National Agricultural Advisory Committee (Presidential) and the House Agriculture Committee (Congressional.) "Rigid" price supports for the six "basic" commodities are slated to be replaced by "flexible" supports on Dec. 31, 1954, unless Congress decides otherwise.

7. Q--How much does the federal government spend on educational programs?

A--The U.S. spent about \$3.5 billion on 255 separate educational programs in the fiscal year 1950, according to the Library of Congress. Fiscal 1950 is considered by educators as a "normal year," because World War II GI Bill benefits were beginning to taper off, and the Korean GI Bill was not then in effect. Also, federal aid for temporarily crowded defense areas had not yet begun. Included in the programs were veterans' training, agricultural experiment stations, vocational rehabilitation and school lunches.

8. Q--Did all U.S. Presidents vote for themselves for the nation's highest office?

A--At least one President apparently did not, because there seems to be no evidence that he ever voted. Zachary Taylor, the 12th President, who was elected in 1848, never stayed in one place long enough to qualify to vote, according to George Stimpson's "Book About American Politics." Taylor entered the Army as a young man and retired shortly before his election.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (4) 1272, 1298; (5) 1298; (6) 1293; (7) 1281.